









# Outline

## TRANSNATIONALS

Various examples have recently proved that the transnational corporations do not confine their operations only to the economic field. The well-known involvement of the ITT in the overthrow of the Allende Government is only a part of an iceberg, the immense majority of which remains submerged, concealing the activity of the multinationals in encouraging coups d'etat, destabilizing campaigns and blackmailings of those governments that have embarked upon the path of political sovereignty and control of their own natural resources. Inside the industrialized capitalist countries themselves they act in a way which takes into account only their profits, to the detriment of the consumer.

On the world-wide level, the transnationals earn about 200 billion dollars a year by exploiting the wealth of the so-called Third World, where they control almost 40% of the total industrial production and approximately 50% of all the extraction industries.

This means that at this time, which is characterized by the rapid scientific and technological development essential for socio-economic progress, the transnationals are aware of the important role played by education in order to maintain and foment hypothetical models of economic development which will allow them to continue obtaining fabulous profits.

In the capitalist countries, they have inevitably begun to exert considerable influence over the development of higher education. The adoption of broad concessions in the field of taxes and the assigning of subsidies to the transnationals in the capitalist countries were accompanied by the intensified planning of education, which was also in their interest.

The transnationals themselves have carried out broad investment activities in the universities and other higher schools. This has frequently taken the form of direct subsidies for specific courses, as well as for a broad variety of projects such as the building of new premises, student hostels, sports installations, libraries, etc. Nevertheless, in all these cases the aim of the transnationals has been to gain more influence in the administrative bodies of the universities and other types of higher schools in order to be able to impose their interests on higher education.

The experts state that the aim of the transnationals in relation to education in the developing countries is "to create elites capable of being used as facades for their operations in those countries. These elites are being recruited from among the native population, but they receive their training and indoctrination in order to defend the interests of the transnationals. On the other hand, with the same aim the democratic forces in higher education are being repressed and excluded from the administrative bodies, and any effort to democratize education is fought.

The influence of the transnationals in education is a part of the general objective of the USA to "create a pro-American trend in the developing countries at all levels — in the economic, governmental and social spheres — composed of individuals who think in the terms of the bourgeois ideology and strive for the capitalist way of development. Moreover, the USA is attempting to create favourable conditions in the developing countries for more intensively exploiting their natural resources and strengthening the position of US investments. With the help of this personnel, the US monopolies want to tie the developing countries' economies to American science, technology and production.

By the OCLAE Information Centre.

In World Student News, Vol. 34 No.7 1980.

## BASIL

Basil Yakimov, standing as an independent candidate for Fraser against Ken Fry, is a real right-to-lifer. With his electoral information he's sent out a copy of a letter he wrote to The Canberra Times, which didn't get published. In it he advised "those mothers contemplating abortion" to "go visit a nursery and witness life that was allowed to be born and not murdered by way of ABORTION (his emphasis). Witness birth in the labour ward and not by watching some gruesome film. For this great experience you will be grateful for the rest of your life."

Like Lusher he wants to stop the spending of "millions of our taxes on free Abortion". "We could spend the above-mentioned millions on educating society, on centres where expecting mothers could be cared for and protected after the birth of the child — to allow the mother the choice of keeping or giving the baby to foster parents." This is not the freedom of choice that feminists are talking about!

To top it off the letter was signed Lawrence Yakimov (new born son) Ludmilla Yakimov (mother) Basil Yakimov (father).

So concerned is he about 60,000 abortions in Australia that he forgets the thousands of wanted, born children or adolescents or adults who die daily from malnutrition and bad water supplies. Foreign Aid gets no mention in his platform, instead he says "Economically, we Aussies must look after ourselves, let us be number one before anyone else."

More to the point, as a refugee from Stalinism, he has the sort of anti-communist paranoia which in fact threatens life in two ways. He calls for "Higher defence spending . . . Australia must become a major semi-superpower and lead our region of influence . . . in opposing communist aggression". The arms race is the major threat to life today. If atomic weapons are used, they will devastate the Earth and even conventional weapons claim lives every day. Secondly, even if they are not used, the spending on arms is taking scarce resources like tax dollars and scientific researchers, and this is the major blockage in the way of development projects which could improve the life of millions of poor people, who will die if their basic needs are not met.

Voters who are concerned about preserving and improving women's access to abortion will have to be sure to give their last vote to B.A. Yakimov.

## SQUAT

Most readers will undoubtedly remember the Group Housing campaign that was conducted earlier this year by People Without Homes (see Woroni Vol. 32 No.2). As a result of their actions a Pilot group Tenancy Scheme was established in June 1979 although the houses were not occupied until several months later. Of the six group houses offered there are now only three that are still going. Most of the tenants were evicted.

Six weeks ago Paul and Karla applied to move into one of the original (and now empty) group houses. This permission was verbally refused to them. As a result they are now squatting. Mr Rope, the new DCT Housing Commissioner who has replaced the tyrannical McDonald, expresses sympathy for them but has not done much. The blame lies with the Minister for the DCT, Ellicott. According to Paul, "we are hoping that by this action that we will get an answer from Ellicott. It is really quite slack".

Most of this trouble stems from placing the Group Housing Scheme under review. Originally a secondary school student was living in one of the government houses and this created a precedent whereby University students would be enabled access to them. When this was put to the DCT the view was put to the DCT the view was altered: no-one is eligible for group housing if they are unemployed or students. Perhaps part of their action lies in the fear of University administrators that if students were eligible for government houses then the Uni houses would be quickly emptied since rent on former houses is 50% cheaper than that of the Uni houses.

Notwithstanding this selfish view we once more see the result of the blatant disregard by the Government and bureaucrats of people's needs. During an election year Woroni wonders how you can vote for a government that doesn't give a damn.

Help and support is wanted by the squatters. Please contact the Students' Association Office and put your name on a list of supporters. Visitors are welcome to the squat: it's at 18 Baker Gardens, Ainslie.

## JOBLESS CAMPAIGN

On Wednesday (September 24) the Jobless Action Community Campaign (JACC) began in earnest as Jacqui Filtrcroft and Neville Curtis formally nominated for the Senate. The JACC team is campaigning predominantly on unemployment issues (see article page 19) although it aims to support a variety of disadvantaged minority groups.

Throughout this year Jobless Action has provided assistance to unemployed people in the Civic, Woden and Belconnen areas. At the Ainslie Hostel JA has provided support for community work projects in car maintenance, woodwork and screen printing, while at Wallaroo Rd a nursery is well established.

The most recent action by JA was to launch their monthly newspaper in tabloid form (i.e. the same size as Woroni). The paper is a significant achievement since all of this workers are unemployed volunteers. The tabloid edition (No. 8) is largely devoted to new technology and its effects on employment patterns. There are also local news stories, music reviews and articles of interest to those for whom unemployment is a major issue.

Hard Times is expected to double its present 2,000 circulation by the end of the year. Meanwhile Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide are producing local editions parts of which are incorporated into a 'national supplement'.

Several activities being organised by JACC include their benefit here at the ANU on October 3. On the same day the Minister for Employment and Youth Affairs, Ian Viner, will be opening a new CES Office in Belconnen. JA and friends will be greeting him (friends include amongst others lawyers, video cassette operators and independent journalists who will hopefully ensure that violence and intimidation from the police will be minimised).

At this time JACC is organising a leaflet distribution to schools, public servants and community groups. Help is needed. If you can spare some time then contact Jacqui (ph: 47 5815) or Neville (ph: 47 3257).





"If you'd join the union, you wouldn't have that feeling that the whole world is against you"

#### UNI BAR

It was such a big bar at the uni. The uni-bar was upstairs in the ANU Union building. It was open till 11pm on when profitable trading ceased. Unfortunately too much money was spent on local lads policing members and non-members entry into this very private bar. Bluey and others wanted the bar to be public, with local entertainments.

This bar was one of the big hotels in Canberra. The uni-bar upstairs was a long half rectangle that served an area the size of a cricket cover. Joined to this bar were some tennis-court sized rooms that were meetings rooms and entertainment halls.

Caught within the easy, neat and painful cut of alcohol from this bar were young students from the university and the Art School, older students, graduates and handsome non students—sans culottes, braziers and Europea; they wore sand-shoes and ear-rings, coats and ties, dresses and jeans.

The brick and concrete cricket field of space that was the University Union complex contained the meetings rooms and halls, a refectory (where coffee, tea meals and assorted foods were sold cheaply), half a dozen squash courts and a doctor's surgery.

Often there were nationally and internationally famous electric musicians at the Uni Bar. Bluey Armstrong, the writer, singer and musician could not get a job in his own Union as an entertainer though the public radio loved him.

He would not burn the Uni Bar down as Squizzy Taylor had showed him with his model, the Melbourne Race Course. He would worry the Union Board like a kookaburra worries a-worm or snake before swallowing it.

Geof Shera.

The cost of this service is \$20 per annum per data base.

For further details of the service contact:

Mrs Margot Bremner, Medical Sciences Library x 2551  
Miss Margaret Saville, Life Sciences Library X 2544.  
or, for general information:  
Mr Michael Evans, Deputy Science Librarian X 3693.

#### THE WAY INN

Union Building Board Room

Friday 9 30 pm

Free coffee, raisin toast, friendly talk

Every Friday until mid November.



#### SHELL NEWS RELEASE

The chance to study, all expenses paid to the United Kingdom!

This opportunity is open to honours students under 25 to further their studies in the U.K. for another three years with the Shell Post-Graduate Arts and Science/Engineering Scholarships without any form of bonding.

The scholarships are officially for two years, but the Shell Company will allow for the additional year if requested by the place of study. The Scholarship provides for living costs, university tuition and materials plus other university expenses. It also pays for the air fare to the U.K. and home again on completion of the studies.

In total this means the scholarship is worth over \$(Aust) \$45,000 for the three year period, making it the most valuable post-graduate scholarship in Australia.

Applications for both scholarships close at the end of the month, but it is not too late to apply. Entries for the Arts Scholarship are welcomed from students studying in the Arts, Humanities, Commerce, Economics, Social Studies and Law fields who will have completed their degree by January. The Science scholarship is open to students in both Science and Engineering faculties.

Finalists will be chosen in all states and flown to Melbourne for the final interviews.

With rising tuition prices in the U.K. the scholarships are offering a rare opportunity for Australian students to study under the expertise of British scholars in their own field of interest.

Enquiries: Ms Jillian O'Byrne  
(03) 609 5390.

ewan yellowcake meets his mates

#### A.N.U. ARTS CENTRE

25th OCTOBER, 8.30 p.m.

GEOFF SHERA  
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JULIA CHURCH  
ALEX TUTTLEY  
AMANDA GILLESPIE  
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Featuring finest available Australian poetry from internationally renowned poets.

#### LIBRARY INFO

##### Did you know?

The computer produced microfiche catalogue includes Social Sciences and Humanities books catalogued since 1978 and Science books catalogued since 1976 for the entire ANU Library system. Both the annual cumulation and the supplement — normally updated every six weeks — should be consulted. The INDEX in the lower right hand corner of each microfiche lists the first entry only on each of the 207 micropages. There are about 2000 'catalogue cards' on one microfiche.

#### REGULAR ACTIVITIES/CLASSES

**CANBERRA DANCE ENSEMBLE**  
Regular dance classes: Classical, modern & jazz  
CONTACT: Stephanie Burrige on 815528 or Graham Farquhar on 494407

#### YOGA

Regular classes conducted by Swami Krishnananda 549644

#### POTTERY

Regular classes conducted by Ron Hemmings 488216

#### T'AI CHI

Twice weekly classes by Barry Rosenberg - Enquiries to the Arts Centre 494787

#### ART WORKSHOPS

Held weekly for those interested in life drawing & painting - enquiries to the Arts Centre \*

#### EXHIBITIONS

6-15 October: Ron Hemmings Ceramics - 80 Daily 9am-8pm (from 7 Oct)

19-26 October: Victoria Green & Carol Ambrus: Paintings and Drawings 12noon - 8pm

#### TRADITIONAL CHINESE MASSAGE

The services of a masseur are now available at the Sports Union. Lindsay Yeates has practised Traditional Chinese Massage for five years and instructs the students taking the introduction course at the Sports Union. If you have sore muscles from sport, a need for physical therapy or just require a massage for relaxation, then Lindsay will be able to help you. Appointments can be made at the Sport Hall Office. (49 2860).

Times available: Mon 2-8.45 pm  
Wed 11.45-2 pm  
Thurs. 2 2.45 pm  
5.45-8.30pm  
Fri 10.15-2 pm  
4.15-8.45pm  
Sat 2.45-4.15pm  
Sun 9.30-11 am  
3.30-5.45pm

Fee: Students & Members: \$10  
Non Members: \$15.

#### CURRENT AWARENESS SERVICES

##### FOR BIOSIS AND MEDLINE

Current awareness services for BIOSIS and MEDLINE, which provide individual users with a monthly printout of new and relevant citations added to the particular bibliographic data base, are available at the Life Sciences and Medical Sciences libraries. For each user an interest profile is constructed; this profile is then run against the update tape, and the relevant citations are printed and mailed to the user.

BIOSIS corresponds to the printed *Biological Abstracts* and *Bio-research Index* and MEDLINE to *Index Medicus*.

These services are run at the computing facilities of the Commonwealth Department of Health from interest profiles input at the Life Sciences Library or Medical Sciences Library. These profiles can be modified easily and quickly in order to accommodate changes of interest of the user.

#### UNION ACTS

Friday 3rd Oct.  
Mike Choke 4-6.00

Saturday 4th  
Framed and Young Doc's

Tuesday 7  
The Sports, Kevin Borich and The Word. Express.

Friday 10,  
Mike McClellan

Saturday 11  
Ross Nobel Band.



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& Young Doctuers  
Election Eve - Friday 17th October  
ANU UNION \$5 , \$4.50

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**SEXISM 2**

Dear Editors,

In reply to my last letter you told me to write back in 20 years. However, you people are just too much! My willpower has failed me after only about 50 days.

Your idea about the things that make a woman "equal" with men is as usual, intolerably misdirected, but your intention is noble. Discrimination based on sex is an evil which should be eradicated. Equality of opportunity for both sexes!

To begin with "equality" does not imply we have an issue of Woroni solely for women. It also does not imply that there is a need for "Wimmin's Room" solely for women, or a "Wimmin on Campus" which will refuse a male entrance to its ranks on grounds of sex. It does not mean that a woman who chooses to raise a family at home is ground down under a man's heel which is in some way all due to capitalism.

I will finish by giving your tiny brains something to think about. Margaret Thatcher and Indira Ghandi have not only achieved equality with the men in their country but throughout the world. You may find it hard to believe but neither of these women find it necessary to wear overalls, shout and scream, call rape at every wolf whistle, believe abortion is a fundamental woman's right or pass out cold at the thought of marriage, running a home and raising a family.

Finally, a tip. When you militants

(unlike most women at this university who will get their degrees and hold their own with the best of men) ultimately flounder and fail, don't attribute your startling lack of success to some form of male conspiracy.

Yours for the next 20 years,

Philip Walker

In answer to all those men, (not wimmin) who have their noses in a knot because of the efforts of wimmin on this campus to educate the sexist attitudes they so readily display above, we feel their questions are amply covered in the Wimmin's issue of Woroni, and really don't wish to waste our time and effort in repeating explanations for the thousandth time.

The Eds

**SEXISM 3**

Dear Eds.,

"Sexism is rife on this campus" How true!

Surely, surely, not that body whose sole aim is to enforce equality amongst the sexes and stamp out discrimination wherever it may lie and disallow men, because they are men and not "wimmin", to partake in any of their struggle.

That's right people sexism is only for the men. But is this necessary so?

Let me explain; being very interested in the wimmin's strive for equality, I thought it my duty to officially join "Wimmin on Campus" and to let it be known that I am part of this crusade for equality amongst the sexes.

To my dismay, I was informed by one, Louise Tarrant, that this was not possible. I could not be an official member of "wimmin on campus" because I was a man.

If that's not sexist, what is?

Louise continued to inform me of how our society today is male dominated and it should not be, but I pose a question for Ms Tarrant and to "Wimmin on Campus". Is your solution to the problem of a male dominated society changing it to a female dominated society?

So it seems, and I would appreciate it if someone can explain how it is non-sexist to disallow men into their group of only females. Arguments such as Ms Tarrant's stating that "if men are allowed into our group they will take their false role in society and dominate," this implies that women are in fact inferior, which is NOT true. So, why are men disallowed membership with "Wimmin on Campus" when at the same time "wimmin" from "Wimmin on Campus" feel they are being discriminated against when they're refused membership to registered clubs. How could this possibly be non-sexist? OR

Do all the women from "Wim-

min on Campus feel inferior to their male counterparts.

It is this sort of hypocrit (sic) that makes me sick. Furthermore from my discussion with Tarrant, which frankly ended with Tarrant not being in the mood to argue, I am convinced that if all the "Wimmin" in "Wimmin on Campus" support Ms Tarrant on such a weak line of argument, they are nothing but 'inferior people with superiority complexes.

This "NON-SEXIST" activity has been reported to the Discrimination Board.

Yours for true equality,

John Mastrofilippo

John, the conditioning that we receive from boyhood onwards is different from that received by women. They must come to terms with, and break out of, conditioning with mutual support from those who have been similarly conditioned. Men have to work together to overcome our conditioning, and women would be out of place in such a task. A.N.U. has a mens' consciousness raising group. Join it. You need it.

N.E.G.

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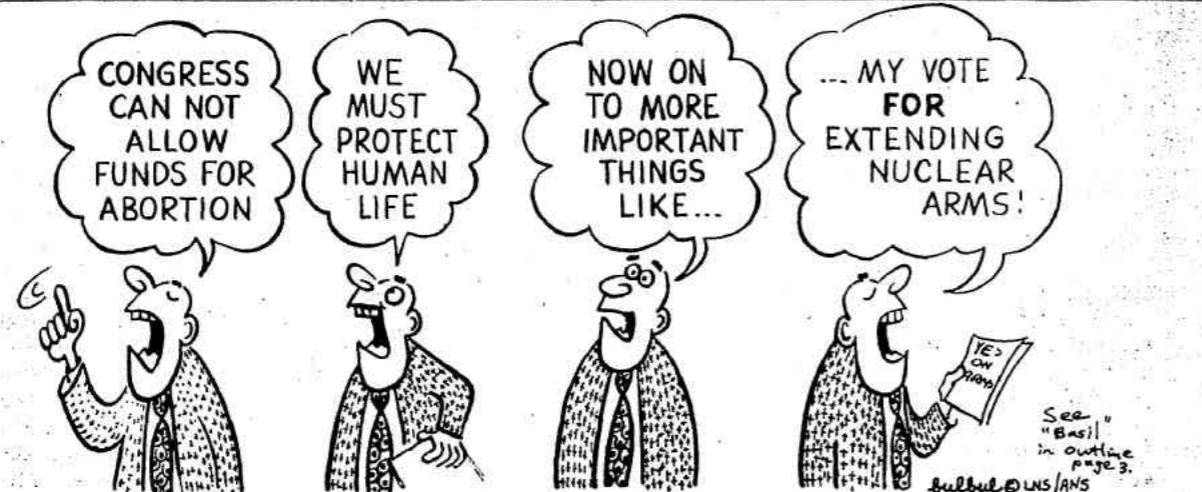
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\$1 students,  
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See "Basil" in another page.  
Basil @ UNS/ANS



# GOULBURN PRISONERS SPEAK OUT

Goulburn Gaol, only a hundred kilometres north of the A.C.T., has just seen the first anniversary of the opening of the infamous GOULBURN DISPERSAL UNIT. The unit was built because of pressure from the Prison Officers' Association following the closure of the 'tracs' (intractables) sections at Grafton and Katingal.

These sections were closed because the Royal Commission of Inquiry into NSW Prisons had found them to be brutalizing places run on outmoded and discredited regimes of lashings and solitary confinement. They were seen to be unnecessary for public safety and dehumanizing and dangerous in their effects on prisoners.

Reacting against these hard won reforms, Prison Officers insisted on the construction of "mini-Katingals" in N.S.W. country gaols. Goulburn was selected as the ideal gaol for the first such dispersal unit. Ideal because of its isolation from public scrutiny and from prison reform and civil liberties groups.

Goulburn prisoners refused to work on construction of the new gaol within a gaol and Prison Officers were forced to rely on outside contractors. What took shape at Goulburn soon horrified even the most experienced of the gaol's inmates and justified their most serious concerns. The dispersal unit operates as an isolated gaol within a gaol so that its inmates have little chance for contact with other prisoners. As rigid, monotonous routine is punctuated only by episodes of violence by Prison Officers which would not be tolerated anywhere else in the state.

It is the Corrective Services Commission or rather Gaol Superintendents, and not the Courts who decide which prisoners will be held in the dispersal unit. There is no appeal. Prisoners are frequently not told why they are being 'segregated' or for how long they will be so held.

The following is an edited transcript of a tape made recently by prisoners within the Goulburn Dispersal Unit:

Letters (in alphabetical order) have been substituted for the names of warders for legal reasons.

#### Peter Schnieder

One of the reasons for doing this tape is to enlighten the public and anyone outside this place and let them know what the conditions are in here, what sorts of things are happening here. I guess that this place is nothing but a second Grafton, through the actions of the prison officers and through the conditions that prevail in this situation. Prisoners are being flogged daily.

There certainly has been a number of prisoners flogged, if not daily — I may be exaggerating by saying daily — but there have been a number of prisoners flogged here. I have been flogged on at least three occasions, and Johnny Cooper has been flogged on at least three occasions, three or four, that is. Bill Munday has been flogged on a number of occasions. A number of prisoners that I've seen. There are only a couple that I've mentioned, there are a number of prisoners that have been flogged in this unit.

I'm not talking about a light tap ac-

ross the head. I'm talking about full scale floggings, similar to those of the kind we've seen in Grafton.

Apart from A, a number of prison officers who were at Grafton are here. For instance, Mr B who is one of the main offenders named in the press who used to flog people in Grafton. This was mentioned in the Royal Commission. Each prisoner when he first comes to this unit is segregated, and put in a small yard for at least ten days. The only reason I can think of is to show a person what sort of place this can be. We are then entitled to be associated with another prisoner in the yard, only two hours that is the maximum, and during that period of segregation a prisoner is not entitled to attend exercise yard and do exercises. The exercise yard is equipped with an exercise bike and a rowing machine but prisoners are not encouraged to go there because one of the rules are if a prisoner wants to go to the exercise yard he must go by himself because it is believed he might use some of the equipment to inflict some harm on the officers, which is a load of crap. I have been here for approximately seven months, and I've seen a number of prisoners go through this place. I've seen the way it affected them; it really affected us prisoners badly. They have come here; they have cracked up while they have been here, while they might have been quite peaceful people before they come here — not violent, but when they come here this place builds hatred in you. The officers here, the screws they really get to you, maybe not physically at times but they get to you by their attitude.

George, you must concede the sort of situation a person is in. He's surrounded by four walls. There are small yards, and this is where you are caged. That is like an animal is caged, and now we're treated like animals, and when we react like an animal, the prison officers, the screws suddenly say "what's he goin' off about" so that we must consider the sort of way we've been treated.

If anything is like a zoo then certainly this place is — No one is speaking up about this place, and the sort of things that were going on here, maybe because the prison officers, especially, are putting up a false front about this place, we are treated nothing less than animals.

A prisoner goes out to his freedom, then he only finds himself back in a situation like this because this is the sort of place that builds up hatred builds the sort of animosity you get from a jail. All I will say that Vincent does nothing apart from tell people a lot of crap about this place, he tells them that he is concerned, but he actually does nothing about this place. Well that's all I've got to say. There will be enough of the prisoners following with their side of the story on how this sort of place affects them and what sort of things happened here. Now they are a minority. We're seeing if we can get a whole lot of them to say what they think about this unit, and what sort of situation, and what conditions prevail and how it's affected them.

My name if John Quidd — I'm basically reiterating what has already been said by Peter Schnieder. I myself have



LEFT: Seen here (from left) are the deputy chairman of the Corrective Services Commission, Mr Noel Day, superintendent of Goulburn Jail, Mr Arthur Schubert and president of the Prison Officers' Association, Mr Bob Downes, on the upper observation tier of the new dispersal unit. Source: Evening Post, Wed. Aug 29, 1979

been here in this departmental plaything classified as the Goulburn dispersal unit (the human zoo), for approximately seven months also. In the course of time that I've been here I've witnessed several floggings, I myself have been flogged on numerous occasions. I was first flogged not long after coming to this unit. Various prisoners at that time were up at their windows screaming abuse at the officers to leave me alone — the following day shields were placed on the windows so that the prisoners could no longer witness these assaults — vicious assaults. When Peter Schnieder was flogged after that, myself and other prisoners in the unit witnessed that through the cracks of their doors. Immediately after that metal strips were placed over the cracks so these assaults couldn't be witnessed once again. These floggings as I said are not just a little touch up; they are vicious and unwarranted assaults on the prisoners of this dispersal unit. Through the crack of my door, I saw Peter Schnieder come out one morning, he was viciously hit in the back of the head by one of these officers here, he asked what it was for and he got hit in the face then, about five or six officers got into him then, another officer and ex-Grafton officer who was mentioned in the Royal Commission, proceeded to run out from the wing and I saw him kick Peter Schnieder in the crotch, when I later saw Peter when I was associating with him, I saw a large bruise on his crotch where the skin had been broken and everything.

William Munday also has been assaulted on many occasions here for absolutely no reason at all, because he complained about not receiving medical treatment that he should have been given. He asked to see the dentist and everything for approximately one month when the tooth gave him so much trouble that he started cracking up a bit. He was assaulted for no reason whatsoever — I also witnessed these assaults. I would like also to add at this stage that he has been charged for assaulting prison off-

icers who originally attacked him, there was about twelve of them, and I saw twelve of them give it to him. It does seem very strange to me that things like this are still happening, and like I said by prison officers that were mentioned in the Royal Commission and after the Goulburn enquiry was only just completed. These sort of things are still going on. Basically it all boils down to the lack of communication. Prison officers (the screws) have got no interest in trying to communicate with you. Surely they must understand the psychological effect this place must have. We are placed in damp unpainted, five foot by fifteen foot yards, that are half closed in with steel, the remainder is covered in with bars, and grating, some prisoners, even when they first arrive here, for no reason whatsoever, are placed in yards without toilets, without showers, without cold water taps to have a drink. Now these prisoners are sent here basically for no reason, the majority of prisoners are sent for no reason there are no charges, there is nothing, and they are sent here and are forced to live in conditions such as this, immediately when they arrive, they've done nothing when they arrive, and they're placed in yards without toilets, showers, and drinking water. After approximately six weeks in this place inevitably prisoners do start to get a bit funny, they start talking to themselves. We're deprived of privileges, we're continuously being given cold meals. After six weeks, if the prison officers feel that a prisoner is beginning to react to the sort of situation, not violently I might add, they then begin to drug his coffee to sedate him — I myself have just fallen asleep on many occasions in the yard here subject to drugs. Over the last few years I have been on lots of drugs — and I know the effect those drugs have on me. They dry my mouth out, and this is exactly what's happened to me on these occasions when my coffee or tea have been drugged — that's all I've got to say.

This is Peter Schnieder again — I just want to cover an area which John just



# AFTER THE ROYAL COMMISSION - THE BASHINGS CONTINUE!

mentioned — Something I forgot to mention is that this has got to be looked into. When prisoners are placed here they are placed here for no reason at all — as I say a number of times it's for no reason. Take my case: I was charged with murdering a prison officer. I certainly am not guilty of this offence but never-the-less I have been convicted by the Department of Corrective Services. They have segregated me, deprived me of all my rights and privileges which I would have had otherwise, if I had not been segregated and convicted by the Department — this is prior to any conviction or any tribunal finding me guilty — just the Department say so.

## Dale Munday

My name is Dale Munday and I'm here at Goulburn in this special unit. What I've got to say is more or less the same as what the other three prisoners have said. I've been here eight weeks now and for the first time every morning I'd leave my cell, Mr B and another officer Mr C from Katingal would be standing outside my cell waiting for me, Mr B would hit me on the back of the head, behind the ear and Mr C would kick me up the backside and say "Look at this gutless cunt, what a weak bastard he is." I was told that I had to put up with all this and that I'd be out of here within three months. If I played up or retaliated I'd be here another three months. That's six months.

For seven weeks this went on, every morning and every afternoon when I came down out of the wing Mr B and Mr C and about ten other screws would be there jeering at me, calling me names, trying to get me to go off, coming to the peep-hole and calling me mate and they were saying "goodnight mate, see you tomorrow — you weak bastard," and things like that. Now I've seen other prisoners being flogged here, I've seen Johnny Cribb being flogged at Max about three times. I've seen Peter Schnieder and his friend being flogged at least four times, maybe five. I myself have been flogged three times and on each occasion Mr B and Mr C have been two of the officers, that have punched me up and made the beating. A week ago I came out of my cell, same thing, "Look at this weak bastard, move cunt, you fuckin idiot [?] and then a belt in the back of the head with a batten. I was marched outside into the yard and heard Mr B say, "heard this smart bastard had a fire in his cell last night" and I said "Yes" and then twelve of them came in and grabbed me, wrestled me to the ground and I was put in a headlock by Mr C and the other officers had my legs and arms and in the air. Mr B kept punching me in the ribs and the stomach, Mr C, I'm sure he was trying to rip my head off and they took me across to another cell — a smaller yard, a very small yard, and laid me on the ground. As soon as they let go of me I jumped up and started abusing them. They came running back in again, held me down on the ground, and while they were holding me Mr B came and kicked me in the side of the head, and in the ribs and in the back area. They left me lying in the cell semi-conscious. The doctor came over that afternoon and took down all my injuries, bruised ribs, bruise marks

all over my back, saw how my head was swelled up round the temple where I was kicked in the head. Prisoners not even in the unit, ten prisoners that I know of, that I saw being flogged by Mr B and Mr C and the crew. One of them called Nicky Peters, he was flogged by Mr B, held by two other screws while Mr B punched him, up the stomach and that and the chest. Another prisoner called Alan Peaton. Mr B also punched him up because he refused to go in his cell one night, because the cell was flooded and there was water everywhere and he couldn't sleep in those conditions, so he refused to go into that cell two officers held him while Mr B punched him up, and threw him in the cell. This place is unreal. I myself have been to Maitland tracs, Grafton tracs, Parramatta circle and I've just finished writing a book about them places. But I have never, never ever, experienced anything like this place. This is unreal. It will slowly and surely send a man mad. They get up at the glass windows up here and stare at us all day trying to make us go off our heads, you know, and when we do off they just laugh and move along to the next window and try the same with the blokes in the next yard, until they go off. This place breeds monsters, you know it creates the monster here, and anger is injected into a man. I haven't got the words to describe this place it is just so unreal. I feel now that I'm going to be here for another three months for my actions the other day, I'm also charged by the police for assaulting two officers which I thought was very funny because I was the one who got assaulted and I'm the one who got charged. So that's all I've got to say.

My name is Warwick James, I'm presently held at the Goulburn Dispersal Unit. I've just listened to what Peter Schnieder and John Quidd have had to say about this unit and I'm in full agreement with everything they have said. Conditions down here are very, very bad, brutal and barbaric. I spoke to Dr Vincent fairly recently. He assured me that he wasn't happy at all with these conditions and that the screws were responsible for these conditions and that the screws refused to man this place.

For a start, I'm very bitter about being here. I was sent here for no reason at all. I wasn't told why I was here for about a month and then when I was told it was a lot of garbage. I was given no trial or any recourse whatsoever. When I first got here I went on a hunger strike for six days. I was refusing to wear the overalls etc. etc. and protested my being here. However I spoke to prisoners here and they advised me that the best course of action would be to kick along with it for three months no matter how barbaric and brutal the conditions, and I'd get out. I was told this was the best course of action to take and I've been trying my hardest to keep a cool head here for three months. I've heard prisoners being flogged on a number of occasions. Every night I've had to look up a screw by the name of Mr B, who continually flogged me at Grafton. The boredom here is terrible. There is nothing whatsoever to do here during the day, nothing to do here of a night. These sorts of places

do nothing but instil hatred and bitterness. I've spent many years in various intractable sections. I've been through Grafton, Katingal, Maitland 'tracs', Parramatta, I've been through the lot and this place is just as bad if not worse than those places. I think the public should be made aware of the terrible conditions in here and the monsters that these sort of places breed. I'm sure that one day someone will get out of a place such as this and commit a crime so barbaric that they will be shocked into a bit of action and hopefully close these places down.

## Terry Shipley

I'm Terry Shipley. I've just heard the recordings of the other fellows and they seem to have covered just about all there is to this place. I arrived here on the 3rd of February. And although I've been in all the NSW tracs sections I was horrified at the conditions here. It is a most frustrating place. You are left idle all day and all night. All I can say is that this place is a very frustrating and boring place. It breeds nothing but bitterness. I'm lucky in a sense that I know the reason for my being here. I would hate to think how I would feel being in a place under these conditions not knowing or being told what I was here for, like the majority of the other fellows here. On the following dates I have heard violent altercations between prisoners and prison officers. On 10th and 11th Feb. (Peter Schneider) 24 and 27 March (Bill Munday) 25 and 27 March (John Cribb) On the 12th and 25th of March two prisoners not housed in the unit, Mick Peters and Alan Peaton, were assaulted, in that order.

## Colin Stratton

I'm Colin Stratton. I've heard the re-

cordings of other guys and I agree with what they say, and can add no more than to say I am here on suspicion of something that I know nothing about. On occasions here I have heard violent altercations between prisoners and prison officers. The conditions are very bad. I have never experienced anything like it. Experienced nothing but bitterness.

## Darrell Burke

My name is Darrell Burke. I'm associated here in the yard with Merlin Markovsky. We've been here now for six weeks transferred from Melbourne jail after they had found a number of guns there. Even though there was no evidence to link the weapons to us or even evidence that we had any knowledge of them we were brought here to this unit, as the department told my family "on suspicion". It appears to me that the real reason Markovsky and myself have been brought here is because we both have been charged in the past with assaults on prison officers. We were both found not guilty of these charges by a court of law. I feel that the suspicion of these guns was just an excuse to put us here because we beat the charges in court. This is the department's way of squaring up with us, even though we had no knowledge of the guns. I can only agree too with what the other boys have had to say on this topic. Since we have been here in this section my health has deteriorated quickly, as the walls in these yards where we are all day are damp, and we have to walk in water all day long so your legs ache because of the cold coming up from the water. I have had a continuous cough since coming here caused by the dampness of the place. It is affecting me mentally that I have to listen to.

Cont. on page 14



Woroni 2 October 1980 7



# FRASER GOVT: lies, lies,

*I can promise you honesty and integrity in Government," announced Liberal Party Leader Malcolm Fraser in November 1975. "I'd like to have a Government which people can trust." Trust — as one dictionary explains — can mean "confidence in the truth of anything, as in the friendship, integrity of another". It can also mean "sale on credit or on promise to pay" or "an arrangement by which property is transferred to another person"."*

*Perhaps it is only Mr Fraser's own colleagues who can truly vouch for his friendship and integrity (one remembers with pride his public announcement*

*in February 1975, "Bill Snedden has my full support . . . there has been continuing widespread speculation that I or colleagues of mine on my behalf are promoting a challenge to Billy Snedden. That is not so. There is no contest." But ALAN AUSTIN affirms the Prime Minister's promises to pay and transfer property from one person to another.*

*Just listen to the empty promises which are presently being spouted by the Fraser Government in preparation for the coming election and remember they lied last time, and they're lying again.*

1. I can promise you honesty and integrity in Government. I'd like to have a Government which people can trust. (Nov. 15, 1975). This promise was not kept. See below.

We will maintain Medibank. (Nov. 27, 1975). This was a clear commitment to maintain the universal health insurance scheme. This commitment was not honoured.

3. The Australian Assistance Plan will be maintained. (November 27, 1975). It was abolished in 1976.

4. We will maintain present levels of assistance to Aborigines. (November 27, 1975). In the first year of office the coalition cut expenditure by \$8 million. In two years the reduction in real terms was 24 percent. The Aboriginal housing program was cut by 44 percent in two years. Aboriginal education programs were reduced by 16 percent in real terms, health programs by 13 percent and Aboriginal legal aid by 19 percent. In the last Budget, assistance to Aborigines was \$35 million below the 1975 level.

5. We will support wage indexation. (November 27, 1975). Less than two months later, the Fraser Government opposed the full flow-on of the CPI rise, seeking half-indexation instead. The Government has consistently opposed full wage indexation at all subsequent hearings.

6. Under a Liberal-National Country Party Government there will be jobs for all who want to work. (November 27, 1975). Rather than improving, unemployment has steadily worsened. It rose from 4.8 percent of the workforce at the end of 1975 to 7.1 percent at the end of 1978. While the published figures since then have shown a slight improvement, these do not take into account the hidden unemployment. In the last Budget, funding for one of the few effective training schemes, the Special Youth Employment Training Program, was slashed by \$50 million.

7. We will be generous to those who can't get a job and want to work. (November 27, 1975). Unemployment benefits have declined substantially in real terms. The money rate for juniors (\$5.15 a day) has remained unchanged throughout the Government's term, reducing it effectively by almost half. Since November 1977, the unemployed have had to wait in arrears for payment of benefits. Employees who are stood down as a result of industrial disputes in which they are not involved are now denied benefits.

8. We will fully index personal income tax for inflation over three years. (November 27, 1975). In 1976 the

tax scale was almost fully indexed (but not quite). In 1978 it was reduced to half-indexation (closer to a third, in reality). Indexation was abandoned altogether in May 1979. One third indexation is now proposed for July 1980.

9. We will reduce the tax burden. We will put an end to Labor's tax rip-off. (November 27, 1975). The tax bite for most taxpayers under Fraser has been much greater than under the Labor Government. Total taxes as a percentage of GNP are well up. Taxes relative to income levels are up. This has happened, despite tax cuts, through the effects of inflation in the absence of full tax indexation.

10. Our reforms will give back to people money they earn by their own hard work and which Labor has taken away from them. (November 27, 1975). Only the very wealthy are now paying less in taxes. The vast majority are paying much more. Under Whitlam, wage and salary earners contributed around 77 percent of total income taxes. Now they contribute over 81 percent, despite massive increases in the incomes of the rich non-wage earners.

11. We will ensure that where children are in greater need because of educational disadvantage, they receive extra financial support. (November 27, 1975). The actual policy pursued has been precisely the opposite. Contrary to the recommendation of the Schools Commission, \$13.8 million was cut in just one year, 1977-8, from the allocation to Government schools and given to private schools. Last year, \$38 million of the \$42 million cut in education spending was from the schools sector. Government schools were hardest hit.

12. There will be no international safaris, by members of Parliament, Australia does not need a tourist as Prime Minister. (November 27, 1975). In the first two-month parliamentary recess almost a quarter of a million dollars was spent on trips by federal parliamentarians, their wives and staff. Mr Fraser's total for his first three years was 13 trips. Mr Peacock made well over 20. Mr Whitlam who was Foreign Minister as well as Prime Minister, made 13 trips in his term of office.

13. A Liberal-National Country Party Government will initiate a new deal for migrants. (November 27, 1975). In virtually every major area of migrant welfare there has been a decline in allocations and a consequent run-down of services. Most severely hit have been education services, special migrant welfare services and the office of the Commissioner for Community Relations.

14. Spending on essential education, health and welfare programs will be protected against inflation. (November 27, 1975). Except in a few isolated areas, this promise has not been kept. Expenditure on the hospital development program was reduced by 63 percent in real terms in the 1976-7 financial year. The Community Health Program was reduced by \$13.3 million. The completion of the school dental health scheme was deferred until 1990. Then again, maybe these weren't essential.

15. We will not disrupt essential programs or programs for which contracts have been let. (November 27, 1975). Contracts cancelled during Fraser's first year of office totalled \$60 million. The 1977 Budget cancelled expenditure on the national sewerage program in every state. The water resources program was abandoned. Pipeline Authority construction, for which contracts had been let, were cut by 43.4 per cent. Possibly, to Mr Fraser, these also were not essential.

16. The real value of pensions will be preserved. (November 27, 1975). The real value of pensions has in fact been significantly reduced. Since Fraser took office there has been no adjustment in rent assistance, dependent child's allowance, orphans' pensions, guardians' allowances or family allowances. As a result, pensioners receiving these allowances are up to \$5 per week worse off than in 1975.

17. We stand by our commitment to abolish the means test on pensions. (November 27, 1975). In the 1978 Budget, an income test was re-introduced for pensioners over 70.

18. Urban programs will be continued. (November 27, 1975). Many, such as the Area Development Program were discontinued. Others were drastically

cut back. Expenditure on growth centres was cut in one year, 1976-7, from \$71.8 million to \$15 million.

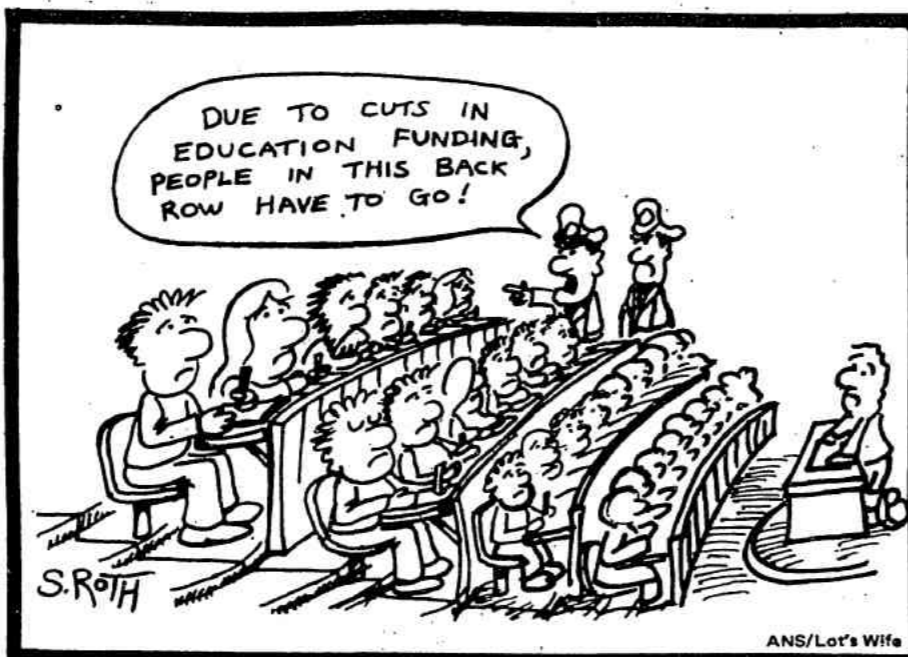
19. We will work positively in co-operation with trade unionists. (November 27, 1975). From its handling of numerous industrial disputes, the Government appears rather to have actively confronted and provoked the trade unions. The hasty passage of the Commonwealth Employees Act and the establishment of the Industrial Relations Bureau — which gives the Government sweeping dictatorial powers over unionists — were not seen as either co-operative or positive.

20. We will abolish the Prices Justification Tribunal . . . during the first session of the new parliament (November 27, 1975). Nine parliamentary sessions later, the PJT is still alive.

21. We shall ensure that no person is denied legal aid because of lack of means. (November 27, 1975). Despite some minor changes in 1978, the legal aid situation remains inadequate. Many pensioners and others living below the poverty line still cannot meet the stringent requirements for legal aid.

22. Our reforms will maintain the purchasing power of wages and ease the pressure for excessive wage demands. (November 27, 1975). Precisely the opposite has taken place. The wage demands in the Victorian power dispute and the petrol tanker drivers' dispute, to take two examples, were prompted largely by the erosion of real wages through the Government's opposition to full wage indexation.

23. We will ensure the standard of health care does not decline . . . Particular stress will be placed on meeting the needs of the disadvant-





# lies, lies and more lies

THEY CAN'T EVEN LIE STRAIGHT IN BED!

aged including . . . Aboriginal children. (November 27, 1975). The abolition of Medibank has made access to adequate health care much harder for many. The incidence of disease among Aboriginal children and Aboriginal infant mortality remain appallingly high.

24. We will introduce land rights legislation for the Northern Territory based on justice for all. (November 27, 1975). The Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act as enacted by the Fraser Government made land rights far harder to secure than intended when the Labor Government introduced the legislation. In virtually all land claim hearings where the Aboriginals have been opposed by wealthy whites, the Fraser Government has sided with the rich (the miners, pastoralists, the tourist industry or State governments) against blacks.

23. There will be no more jobs for the boys (November 27, 1975). Performance of the Fraser Government in this area has been par for the course. Comfortable jobs have gone to Henry Bland, Nigel Bowen, Stephen Alley, Harry M. Miller, David Fairbairn, Peter Coleman, Petreo Georgio and Robert Cotton, to name a few. John Edwards, in *Life wasn't meant to be Easy*, states, "A great deal of nonsense conceals the essential fact that Labor's 'boys' are only different from the Liberals' 'people of the highest calibre' in their politics."

24. We will retain the tertiary education assistance scheme. (November 27, 1975). Although the scheme was retained, the allowances have been substantially reduced. A family with two children on TEAS is now over \$20 a week worse off than under Labor.

25. We will introduce the stock valuation provisions of the Mathews Report in full over three years. (November 27, 1975). This was to help business compensate for the effects of inflation on their stock when buying goods. When it was operating, it was not in full but at half level. Last May it was abandoned completely.

26. There will be an end to Government extravagances and excesses. (November 27, 1975). Since then, the Prime Minister has spent well over \$2 million on overseas trips, over \$250,000 on renovations to the lodge, \$16,000 on a custom built car for his personal use and \$2,000 on a crockery set; \$2 million was spent on upgrading television transmission facilities in the Prime Minister's electorate, to list just a few.

27. Mr Fraser promised to keep all the above promises. Four days before the 1975 election, he was asked at a National Press Club luncheon if he would sacrifice his promises should he find them, when in government, impossible



to carry out. He replied, What we said we will do is practical, and will be done! (December 9, 1975).

28. On my own visits overseas, commercial aircraft will be used as far as possible. The argument that Qantas cannot provide adequate security is a specious argument and false. (March 24, 1976). In 1979 Fraser spent \$40 million on two VIP jets for his overseas travels.

29. There will be devaluation of the Australian dollar. (Stated repeatedly throughout late 1976 by the Prime Minister and the Treasurer). There was a 17% percent devaluation in December 1976 and a number of smaller adjustments soon after.

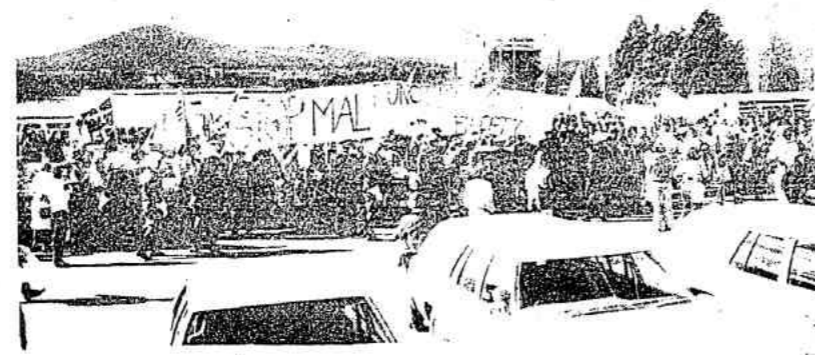
30. Unemployment will fall from February (1978) and keep falling. (November 1977). The fall predicted from February 1978 in fact occurred. It was the normal seasonal drop after the January peak. Seasonally adjusted, unemployment worsened throughout the year and, taking account of the hidden unemployed, has continued to worsen.

31. We are acting to end the offensive paternalism of past policies towards Aborigines. We will continue to encourage self-management of Aboriginal programs and make them masters of their own affairs. (November 21, 1977). Performance in this area has made a complete mockery of these statements. Funds to programs which may have facilitated these ideals have been slashed. Aboriginal unemployment has increased alarmingly. In places where there is a real need for assistance towards self management, such as Aurukun and Mornington Island, all that the Fraser Government has given is more empty promises.

32. From February 1st, 1978, further tax cuts will come in for every Australian wage and salary earner . . . The Government will bring taxes down further — not increase them. (November 21, 1977). For most wage and salary earners the supposed savings were taken away virtually immediately through indirect taxes and increased health insurance payments. In the next Budget, six months later, taxes were in fact increased by a 'temporary' 1.5 percent surcharge. Taxes overall have steadily increased under Fraser.

33. From February 1st (1978), more than 225,000 low income earners will cease to pay any tax at all. (November 21, 1977). Direct income tax may have been eliminated for some, but these savings were wiped out by health insurance charges and/or increased indirect taxes. Many were soon paying direct income tax again as wages rose in the absence of full tax indexation.

34. Interest rates have begun to fall and they will keep on falling. (November 21, 1977). Once the election is over, we will start to move to the consummation of a two percent reduction in interest rates — and that means about \$500 a year for someone on an average home loan. (December 6, 1977). The long term bond rate was set at 8.8 percent in November 1978, then at 9.0 percent in February 1979 and then 9.7 percent in May 1979. Last month, the six-year bond rate was set at 11.2 percent. Interest rates are rising.



35. Now, so that more homes and centres for the aged and handicapped can be built, we will extend the present three year funding program for a further year. (November 21, 1977) Some of the funds originally allocated still remain unspent. While the Menzies Memorial Trust attracts a dollar for dollar subsidy, the aged persons housing matching grants have been reduced to one dollar for two.

36. Petrol prices in all country areas will be reduced to within a cent per litre of the normal city retail price — without any increase in city prices as a result (November 21, 1977). Petrol prices have almost trebled since that promise was made. Prices in country areas remain well above city levels.

37. We will move to close loopholes which permit tax avoidance. (affirmed regularly by the Prime Minister and Treasurer since November 1977). The moves have simply resulted in tax evaders shifting from one illegitimate scheme to the next. Effective moves to restrict unfair avoidance, such as retrospective tax liability, have been scrupulously avoided.

38. Inflation at an annual rate of 5 percent is within our reach by mid-1979. It will go on falling under the policies of this Government. (September 12, 1978). When that promise was made, inflation was at 7.8 percent. It is now acknowledged by the Treasurer to be over 10 percent and increasing.



Source — Nation Review, April 1980.





# KAMPUCHEAN SURVIVORS



## THE BORDER CAMP

I leapt from the food supply truck into no man's land. This was the border area between Thailand and Kampuchea where 200,000 refugees huddle together in Camp 007. The thunder of heavy artillery boomed constantly and small arms fire erupted nearby. The children remained calm. It was safe. When the children of Camp 007 are calm all is well; when they run, take cover! These kids have not survived five years of fighting by good fortune. The food was unloaded. This early morning delivery so desperately needed by the refugees. Not a month earlier a field hospital and food centre had been built. On the very day these were completed they were burned to the ground. A new hospital and food centre now stand on the edge of Camp 007 nearest the Thai side. These have not yet been attacked but shell shelters stand ready just outside the doors.

## THE SURGERY

The surgery was shocking. Blood soaked dressings and bright white bandages amid dark soiled clothes focused your attention on the amputees. Delimbed bodies lay in dozens on bare wooden cots. The damage was inflicted by land mines. Networks of mines cover the entire region and no one knows where they all are. It is risky to move, but it is necessary to move. The father of three children went to cut bamboo to build a simple shelter; a 22-year-old mother stepped off the path to look for wild berries; neither came back unaided. Each lost a leg. Others were less fortunate; they lost both legs, at the hip. Still alive, but life for these people was no longer as they had known it.

"Make way!" The man on the stretcher had been shot in the head. X-rays showed two bullets lodged in his skull. The surgeon studied the shattered bones as the near corpse was wheeled into the operating room.

Life charges forward at an incredible pace and intensity. If you do not treat the suffering or feed the starving now they have no second chance.

## THE RESPONSE

The international response to the Kampuchean crisis has been outstanding. Governments donated money and skilled personnel provided services. Mercy convoys bearing tonnes of emergency food, medicine and clothing sped to points along the border. Thailand set up Holding Centers and tens of thousands of Kampucheans fled

in. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees immediately delegated duties to volunteer agencies: one implemented the feeding program; another opened the surgery; other wards were manned and all essential services provided. Every effort was directed towards the refugees as emergency staff worked 36-hour shifts. Americans, French, Germans, British, Irish, Swiss, Swedes, Icelanders, Belgians, Dutch, Japanese, Philipinos, Canadians, New Zealanders and Australians worked side by side. The atmosphere was dynamic.

The Kampucheans were grateful for every contribution. They savoured each morsel of food and cherished each article of clothing. The gratitude far outweighed the assistance.

## THE SUFFERING

Entering the camp did not heal all illnesses; it only permitted the long process of recuperation to begin.

The intensive feeding ward was a child's last chance for life. Row on row of stark wooden cots held tiny bodies with bloated stomachs and dulled responses, the signs of severe protein deficiency. Others were mere sacs of wrinkled skin stretched over a fragile skeleton. Year-old infants weighed 3-4 kilograms. Young children were half their normal size. Hourly feedings and intravenous solutions sometimes failed. Their bodies rejected nourishment and they slowly died.

"How do you tell a mother that you do not know when her son died? His heart had been beating just one hour earlier. Your heart stops in anxiety. He is the second loss tonight.

But the spirit of the people triumphed over their suffering. Families cared for each other. Emotional bonds grew stronger than steel. Ludai, a tiny ten year old, stayed in the hospital to care for her eight year old sister who suffered from severe malnourishment and microplasmic pneumonia. Ludai bathed, massaged, fed and loved her sister. When her sister slept, she helped other in the ward care for their children. A wide, generous smile never left her face and in her sparkling eyes was a love straight from the soul. She inspired us all. If everyone had a heart like hers the war would never have begun.

Mothers brought infants with polio to the rehabilitation ward. The babies were given therapy; mothers were taught to exercise, massage and stimulate paralyzed limbs. A mother asks if her child will ever walk. The response is cautious. The chances of

walking are minimal, especially without proper shoes and braces. The mother asks of medical facilities in Canada: what would her child's chances be there? How to answer? A widowed mother has five children to care for. She cannot care for the infant with polio. "Will you take my baby?" How to answer?

Amputees' muscle tone and joint flexibility are maintained by exercising the truncated limbs. Each swollen stub is guided slowly, yet steadily. Blood rushes into the major arteries but finds no place to go and pulsates in the mending tissues cupped in your hand.

A twenty-three year old, one-legged mother desperately wants to walk. She cannot carry her baby, she cannot go to the market for food. She attempts to hop with the aid of a crutch. "Give me a leg!", she pleads. Her will is strong. We want to help but there are no artificial limbs in the camp. In desperation a split bamboo is fitted, imperfectly.

Roye is four years old. When the Khmer Rouge attacked his village he lifted his baby brother to his shoulder and began to run. A soldier aimed his gun and fired. The baby was killed and Roye's shoulder shattered. Frenzied and blood spattered he continued to flee, eventually making it to the border.

Countless stories of mass beatings and death were brought to light when a survivor of the process made it into the camp. Lee, an old man of twenty-two years, had been beaten about the back and head with an iron bar until senseless. On the ground, he was kicked in the abdomen, back and groin. A soldier raised his bayonet and pierced each knee cap. Finally, he was propped on the edge of an open pit and a stiff blow behind the head catapulted him into the mass grave. Miraculously, Lee regained consciousness that night. He crawled out from the pit of tangled bodies and rotting flesh. He struggled into the jungle and joined fleeing refugees. Lee is resting now, but his whole body remains bent and twisted. Every movement is disjointed and painful.

Each story is echoed by a thousand more. No bullets were wasted as the extermination process continued. The only variation was that women were raped before being murdered.

## THE HOPE

The camp promised recoveries for many. Medicine, clothes and shelter erased disease, exposure and squalor. Regular meals subdued the pains of malnutrition. A weekly improvement

in the physical condition of the Kampucheans permitted a mental and emotional revival. Songs sprang from lips that had been silenced for five years. Dances and plays came to life. Skilled craftsmen made musical instruments. The people were alive and Khmer culture was being reborn. They had escaped from the Khmer Rouge and Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin forces. Now they were free. Smiles appeared on faces which had turned to stone during the years of hardship. Their tortured existence was behind them. At last they had hope.

## THE FUTURE?

Half of Kampuchea's population, over four million people, are no longer alive. Survivors emerge at the border of Thailand. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees does not recognize them as refugees. Recognized refugees, Vietnamese and Laotian hill tribesmen are quickly resettled overseas but Kampucheans, the unrecognized refugees, are to stay in Thailand temporarily and then return to Kampuchea. The Commission's argument is that they must go back to rebuild their country. However, the refugees fled murder and starvation. They succeeded in their long struggle to escape and their exodus has marked them as traitors. If forced to return, their fate is sealed.

There are officially 156,000 Kampucheans in the Holding Centres and an estimated 300,000 more in makeshift camps along the border. The Holding Centres are closed. No more refugees are allowed in. They must wait at the border. One night, one hundred families went to the main centre at Khao I Dang seeking shelter. The military simply opened fire on them. They were not wanted. The next day I stood amid the refugees as the military paraded by. The air was wrought by hatred. The man standing beside me said that his cousin had tried to join his family in the camp last night and had been shot.

The camps are in effect prison camps. Barbed wire defines where you can go and where you cannot go. No new refugees can enter the camps and the only way out is to go back to Kampuchea. Several thousand refugees have been 'voluntarily repatriated' and the returning process will continue. Most of these desperate people have a different plan; they beg to go to France, the United States, Canada or Australia. I continually delivered letters to the Embassies but they abide by the





# — AN EYE WITNESS VIEW

Commission's decision. The refugees want only to live, to work and to raise what is left of their families. Their cries will not leave my mind. I know the conclusion most relief workers reach, "I must find a way to sponsor my friends!". The question is, how? Embassy staff cannot enter the centres to interview refugees. Resettlement is impossible. Separated families face the same problem: Kampuchians who went overseas before the war have found brothers and sisters in the centres. They can visit

and take in extra food or clothes but it is simply a visit to prison. There is no release. The Kampuchians can neither resettle overseas nor remain in Thailand. 'Voluntary repatriation' guides them back to isolated non communist areas along the Kampuchean border. The Vietnamese perceive this as a threat and the border region ignites into a war zone. Military clashes leave casualties on each side. The refugees also pay dearly: hundreds are wounded and tens of thousands displaced.

A significant group caught in this chaos is the unaccompanied minors. These children have no known relatives alive. Some made it to the border alone, others formed small bands. Many witnessed the execution of most of their family. Their stories all contain the same grave ending: I am the sole survivor of a family of seven; I am the sole survivor of a family of thirteen. You look at the little seven year old and wonder who will look after him. There are 1200 unaccompanied minors in Khao I Dang Holding Centre alone. They face the same fate as the rest of the refugees. Another group of orphans were sent to Khao Larn, a camp on the narrow strip of land between Kampuchea and the sea. This camp contains only women, children and the handicapped. Its precarious location was recently demonstrated with startling accuracy. An exploding 82 mm mortar shattered the midnight silence. A twenty-seven minute blitz ensued. Thundering explosions sent everyone scurrying. Fifty mortars tore into the sand alongside the camp. The message was simple: targets inside were equally vulnerable! The children tremble in frenzied groups on the beach. There is no place to run. They are not calm. The camps are in effect prison camps. Barbed wire defines where you can go and where you cannot go. No new re-

fugees can enter the camps and the only way out is to go back to Kampuchea. Several thousand refugees have been "voluntarily repatriated" and the returning process will continue. Most of these desperate people have a different plea: they beg to go to France, the United States, Canada or Australia.

### POSTSCRIPT

Vietnamese boat people are quickly resettled; Laotian hill tribesmen find fast transfer to other countries; Kampuchians are stuck in Holding Centres with out hope of resettlement. The South Vietnamese and Laotian hill tribesmen were allied with the Americans during the war in Indo-China. The Kampuchians, the gentlest people on earth, refused to join the fight. The North Vietnamese launched attacks on the American military from within Kampuchea. The United States retaliated with the massive bombing of Kampuchea. The country was in shambles and Pol Pot seized power with well known results. Survivors of this holocaust are now trapped in border camps. Is that their price for living peaceably? Had the Kampuchians been allied militarily would they now be resettled. Are some refugees real and other not? I am unable to answer.

Paul Parker



## Aspiring Indians — Activist Interviewed

On Tuesday the 26th of August, Mr P.K. Madhavan, an Indian activist, visited Canberra. Mr Madhavan is the chairperson of an organisation called AWARE (Action for Welfare and Awakening in Rural Environment). It is an effective organisation, achieving its objectives. The reason for this (or one of them) is that the people are working by themselves for themselves, self-directed and self-controlled. But let's begin at the beginning.

### How did AWARE come about and why?

The idea sprang out of a visit Mr Madhavan was making to the Lambada tribal people in 1974, when he was researching for a book on anthropology. He met the people and observed appalling conditions of poverty. The people had lost their land to moneylenders. Inquiring into the situation he found that the subsistence-level economy the people had had to live on forced them to borrow money when any part of their economic cycle was disturbed; i.e., if a woman got sick and could not carry the timber, cut by the men, to the market. — Each person was so crucial to the cycle for subsistence that they were very vulnerable. The money-lenders lent perhaps a few dollars for medicine and the borrower signed a contract (with a thumbprint) to repay the loan at about

480% interest and if the conditions were not met the borrower lost the land. Ninety percent of the people had lost their land in this fashion. They believed that the contracts were legal. The historic presence of the moneylenders and consequent respect given to them was so ingrained that they dared not challenge it. The people were forced to become farm labourers on the now landlords' land.

Mr Madhavan was shocked when he found this situation. He knew such contracts were illegal. Furthermore he was aware of extensive legislation in the country which was meant to help poor people. The means were there for them to improve their situation, but they were not being used.

He spent some eight months talking to the people trying to convince them that they were not bound to this fate. Slowly, they came around and began to think of challenging the authority, the moneylender. Meetings were held in the villages at markets and they grew larger. Eventually they decided to go, as a group, to the money lender and demand their land back. Groups of 3,000 to 5,000 marched to the estate, playing music, collecting followers on the way, if the money-



lender did not respond, they took back their rightful land by force.

Other settlements heard of the success and began holding meetings. The movement spread. Since 1976 it has reached about 1/2 a million people in 600 villages.

**What has been done with the land?** Wells have been dug to end the long walks to fetch water. Seeds have been sown. The people are now growing their own food and market produce, are far more self-sufficient, and far less vulnerable.

**What other aspects of their lives have changed?**

Almost everything. The women, who were quite shy and timid, have become much more confident of themselves and aware of their rights. They are getting some education and cooperation with childminding in creches. Health programs, both preventative and caring, have developed. People are doing some craftwork,

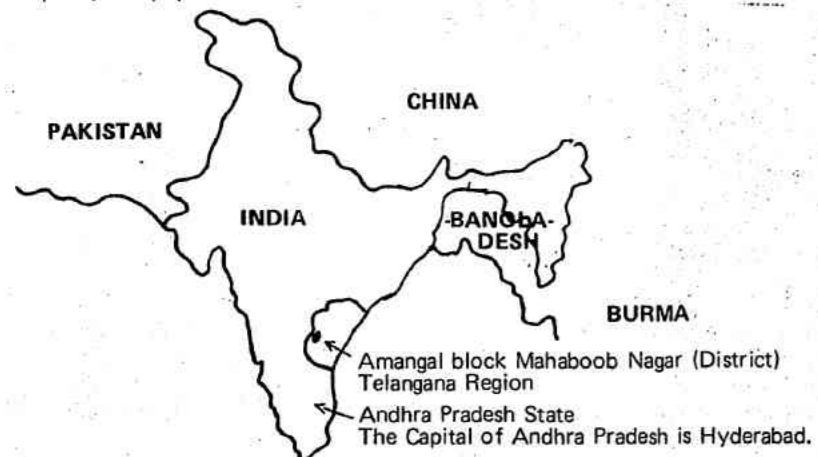
making some of their own consumer products. Most importantly their attitudes towards themselves and towards traditional authorities have changed.

**All of this sounds as though it must involve a lot of personnel. How was this organised?**

Mr Madhavan went to government officials to see if they were aware of the situation. The reply was that there was legislation there to help people get out of their poverty but that they didn't want it. There were buildings available as organizational centres etc. but the people had not responded.

Hence, Mr Madhavan began to make use of these facilities. Two lawyers made their services available and people from villages were briefed on their rights and possible strategies. 'Barefoot lawyers' learned about land surveying where land could be retaken and how.

Cont on page 13





# AUSTRALIAN RACISM EXPOSED

## ABORIGINALS AT THE U.N.

On Tuesday 22nd September, a public meeting was held at the Workers' Club to discuss the achievements of the recent Aboriginal delegation to the United Nations at Geneva.

The Aboriginal leaders presented their points of view on the Noonkanbah Land Rights issue and Australian treatment of Aboriginals generally for international scrutiny.

We present an edited text of Jim Hagen's speech, which opened the discussion, and a selection of the questions and answers that followed the speeches.

From our trip to Geneva many indirect gains were made that were supportive of initiatives already underway throughout Aboriginal society, aimed at improving the likelihood of self-determination by Aboriginal people.

Before we left Australia we tried to make it clear that we had one simple purpose in mind . . . to inform the international community of the unique problems of Aboriginals as were, and still are, manifest in the Noonkanbah crisis. This was an act of desperation born of the Federal Government's refusal to intervene on behalf of the Noonkanbah people with a State government that had resorted to guerrilla tactics to secure domination of its will. Unable to justify its actions with reason the Court government chose force and the Federal government, despite weak assurances of concern, opted for acquiescence. Our only alternative course was to air this unjust situation in the international arena and hope that this action would jar the complac-

ency of the Federal government sufficiently to get it to act.

We told the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discriminations and Protection of Minorities the truth of the matter and left it to them to make their own judgement and act, as they saw fit, according to established protocols and priorities. They were responsive to the point that, having heard about Aboriginal people and their long struggle to achieve the ultimate dignity of self-management in Australia (in many cases for the first time), they indicated a genuine and continuing interest. Outside of the Sub-Commission, many of these member countries took the time and the trouble to seek even further information and expressed a genuine desire to be kept informed.

We requested a U.N. study into discrimination against Aboriginal people in Australia. Their recommendation on this matter will be considered by the Human Rights Commission when it meets in February of next year. What action results remains to be seen, but nevertheless it is not to be considered the only positive result of the Geneva visit. There have been many less-direct gains which we feel will, however discreetly, change the complexion of Aboriginal affairs in this country from this point on. Not the least of these is the unprecedented international recognition of the unique identity of Aboriginal people, of their problems and of their struggle to overcome them.

We have now achieved an unity of purpose with peoples experienced

in dealing with repression and exploitation of underprivileged minorities.

This connection must help revitalise our struggle against the forces that would see us kept down. We feel that we have achieved a new stature in the eyes of all Australians and in the eyes of Australian governments both federal and State . . . A stature that in the case of the latter, will bring some corresponding increase in resentments and reaction. In fact, to enlarge on that point, it has been noted that the most bitter protest against this totally Aboriginal initiative has come from the Premier of Western Australia. What the world press has described as unique, unprecedented and historic he has dismissed as inconsequential and mischievous. It is no surprise that to the leader of the West Australian Government such initiatives are viewed as a formidable and threatening trend. Fortunately it appears from a perusal of the massive press coverage of the event that his negative response was quite isolated and, so much anticipated, that it did not rate mention in any other than his own newspaper. If it was a true claim that the NAC Delegation kept Mr Fraser off the front page it could be equally claimed that it kept Mr Court out of the papers altogether.

Normal response to our visit was, to say the least, unexpected and most gratifying. The media, both Australian and international, gave us unlimited coverage and very much personal assistance, as did so many other people and organisations that I cannot mention them all here. Phone calls, telegrams and letters were an indication

of the tremendous support all Aboriginal people have for their fight and for their cause. Such compliments do not belong to the delegate members whose great honour and privilege it was to represent Aboriginal people, but to the people themselves for their endurance and their tenacious hope for a better future.

But now Geneva must be viewed in retrospect as yesterday's initiative and its effects applied to the continuation of our struggle.

Judging from Dr Thompson's response on behalf of the Australian Government at Geneva in which he revealed a naive appreciation of the true problems, that struggle is far from over. Dr Thompson told the Sub-Commission that one thing was very clear . . . that equitable resolutions of conflicts such as that at Noonkanbah can only be found by way of negotiation and discussion, and not confrontation. He did not mention that his government had declined to enter such negotiations because of its fear of upsetting a far less enlightened State government. He said Noonkanbah did not reflect the overall situation in Australia. It doesn't; there are many other conflicts that are even worse.

He claims that the mining companies and Aboriginal people have been able to negotiate terms on Aboriginal land . . . he did not mention that in Western Australia and Queensland, Aboriginals have no land. He says the Federal government has maintained close liaison with the W.A. government over Noonkanbah. Curious



ADDRESSING UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE IN GENEVA

Philip Vincent (Back row, far left), Reg Birch, Jim Hagen, and Jimmy Biendurry (Front row left to right):



indeed, when the State premier has told them unequivocally to mind their own business. He claims Federal government liaison with Noonkanbah people and then dismisses their claim that drilling is taking place on a sacred site, by concurring with the State government that it is merely an area of influence. Saddest of all, however, he says that both Federal and State governments are committed to protection of these sites while at the very moment an oil rig is violating one such site in a ruthless pursuit of economic gain at the expense of Aboriginal spirituality.

Dr Thompson says the constitutional powers available to the Federal government to intervene are discretionary and as such represent a question of judgement. I am informed that such a statement is legal nonsense, no doubt that the learned members of the United Nations are aware of this. If, as he claims, the most effective solution to similar disputes is to negotiate the protection of interests of all parties involved then his government must state categorically that it recognises the interests of Aborigines as totally valid and be prepared to defend this belief with its constitutional weapons.

On our arrival back in Australia we find the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs sad about what has happened at Noonkanbah and philosophical about having the government's mistakes aired on the international scene. The Federal government appears contrite but irresolute. As I said before, it appears that the lead will have to come from the NAC which, in fact, is the body elected to perform that service to the government. We trust we have already gone part way towards fulfilling our role.

As further aid to the Federal Government we have put certain requests to them and asked that they respond to them within a defined time limit. These, we believe will be valuable initiatives in establishing accord between the government and the Aboriginal people. We have asked that the Federal Government -

1) Acts to immediately halt drilling

at Noonkanbah in the light of the statement made by its representative at the United Nations and the subsequent statement by the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, that the government wants no more Noonkanbahs and that it would welcome a United Nations study into matters raised by the NAC delegation to Geneva.

2) Introduces emergency legislation, in the next sitting of Parliament, that applies to all states and that provides for prohibition of mining on all Aboriginal land until proper negotiations have occurred between Aboriginal communities and mining companies and state governments concerned.

3) Secures the right of the Aboriginal people to the continuance of their elected representative body, namely the National Aboriginal Conference, by introducing legislation in the next sitting of Parliament guaranteeing same.

4) Initial an agreement to negotiate a treaty/Makaratta with Aboriginal people.

5) Approves a budget allocation to the NAC befitting its status as a national Aboriginal body, of a global amount increasing at a rate of 10 percent per annum in real terms.

6) Provides funding for a research unit to be established within the NAC for development of a treaty/makaratta proposal and other research programs

The NAC feels that these initiatives will enable the government to pursue an enlightened policy of self-management of Aboriginal affairs in keeping with their stated desire to do so.

Their favourable response to these recommendations will prove an honest desire to accept the advice of Aboriginal people in formulating such policies.

Does it, or its Labor alternative, have the will to accept these directions for the ultimate betterment of the lot of the Australian Aboriginal people?

**Jimmy Biendurru National Aboriginal Commissioner.**

No-one can say that the Noonkanbah situation has been solved, not even Charles Court. They can force mining but they cannot crush the spirit of my people. By forcing [the convoy] through, the W.A. government has shown it has no soul. With one hand it offers \$1m for housing and with the other hand it is destroying the culture and lifestyle.

The Aboriginal people of today are not the same as thirty years ago. We know our own minds and we know where we must go. I hear some people say there are "white stirrers" up in the Kimberleys but I can say to you we control what we do and what we say. What we want to do is protect our culture and our lands. The W.A. government say they have consultation, but they don't take seriously what we say. We are on the move, even to Geneva. We lost it 200 years ago, but we aim to get some of our land back.

(Question) "Has money allocated for Aboriginal Housing in W.A. been not spent, and had to be returned to the Federal Government?"

Jimmy Biendurru Yes, it's true. Senator Ruth Coleman I raised this matter in the Senate in 1975-76. As a senator representing Western Australia I was concerned to find an amount of \$4.55m allocated, none of which had been spent for a variety of reasons. Three of the main reasons were (1) that there was insufficient land (in a State that takes up a third of the nation) (2) at a time when business was depressed and businesses were screaming out that their stocks were on the shelf I was told it was impossible to supply the demand, and (3) at a time when in the building industry, there were six workers for each job vacancy, I was told that there were no working people available to construct Aboriginal housing.

Now I'd like to ask Mr Biendurru about the \$1m plan to put up a supposed 60 house village on Noonkanbah and, according to the Minister for Cultural Affairs, on supposed "sites of significance". I am given to understand the design of the village was for those to be around the homestead area which does not take in the

sites of significance. Can you comment?

Jimmy Biendurru As I see it they are trying to cool the people down for money.

Ruth Coleman The W.A. government is trying to see if the Noonkanbah people will accept a housing development on these sites of significance, so they can say "what's all the fuss about these sites".

Reg Birch, N.A.C. representative for East Kimberley. My people and fellow Australians, I'd like to give you my personal impressions. Geneva is certainly a reality; I felt that I was privileged to be a part of that expedition. I am from East Kimberley, but traditionally I have a link to the Noonkanbah people.

Stuart West (ALP Shadow Minister) Noonkanbah is no exception to the Federal Government's ability to take over land. Yarabah in Queensland is an example of what should be done. Land rights must be an integrated national plan. At Noonkanbah, the Lands Trust only had enough money to buy land, but not to set up housing. I've been to other black communities and seen what can be done, the people building houses according to their own designs. Court and Fraser say there will never be another Noonkanbah, but if we leave it up to them there will be trouble again and again.

The White world is ignorant of what's happening down under to Black people.

Australia will host the Third General Assembly World Council of Indigenous peoples in Canberra during April and May next year, there will be cultural events, and sports along with the conference talks.

## INDIAN ACTION - A.W.A.R.E. INTERVIEW

Continued from page 11.

Buildings were used as training centres and from there people moved out to the villages to implement their ideas.

**This also sounds like quite a costly project. How is it financed?**

For the first two years the staff were unpaid. Now they get \$100 a month. Forty percent of the finances are raised locally and the remaining 60% comes from overseas aid. They have resolved to be independent of this aid by 1986. The money is ploughed back into the project and spread as widely as possible. The decisions about allocation of village funds are made by the villagers, who nominate a governing group, but these people also work the land.

**Why didn't the moneylenders respond with force?**

Some have responded with court procedures but the situation is doubtful for them because their contracts were illegal, so their hold on the land was fraudulent. They had no legal reason for calling in police to stop people from occupying their own land. Some court cases are being fought, and won by the villagers.

**Has there been any political or other opposition to AWARE?**

Because the organisation made no political affiliation it has drawn opposition from both extremes, i.e. it has been accused of being communist and also a CIA agent. There have been two attempts made on Mr Madhavan's life. However, the government is now responding with some support.

**Has the movement expanded beyond the Lambada tribals?**

In 1978 the Harijans (untouchables) in the area responded and have begun similar actions and projects. Earlier this year the Walk-against-Want in Canberra raised \$6,200 for their wells and seeds.

**How much land has been regained?**

To date, 38-40% of the AWARE villages have regained their land.

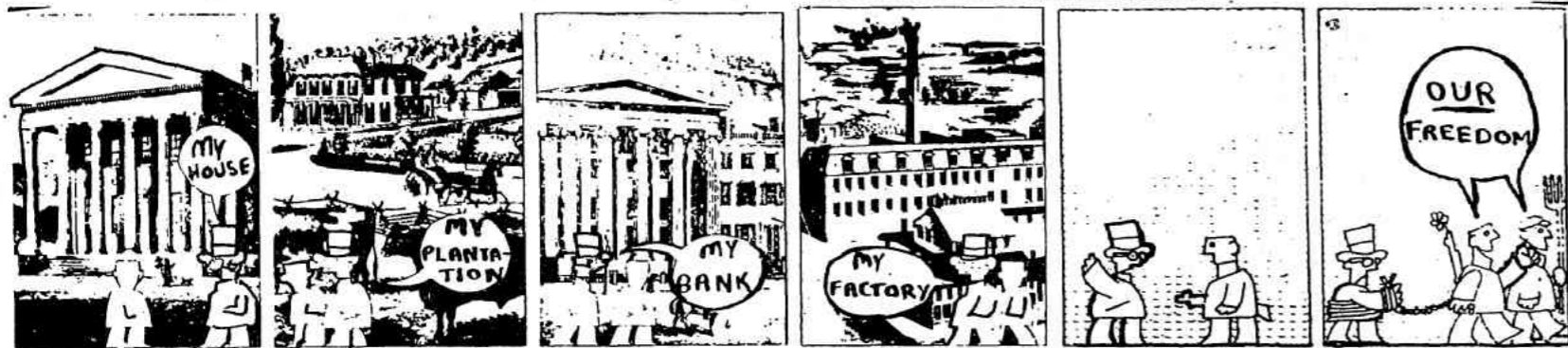
**Did the 'emergency' in India affect them?**

Yes, quite positively. The counter-revolutionary forces from right winged groups were suppressed and AWARE had more freedom to act.

**Finally, Mr Madhavan spent six weeks in Oz and was asked how he perceived its development and problems.**

He said he felt Australians were very unaware of the oppression in their society. He felt that when people could not legally march, Aborigines were not even counted until 1967, women and minorities were not all represented fairly in the parliament, Australia had quite a repressive nature about it. And, despite the degree of literacy and media tools available, the people were still not aware and actively concerned about the problems. At this point however, he had 40 hours left to spend in the country and said that there was still time to change his mind.

AWARE sends out a newsletter which I will be receiving shortly. If anyone is interested please contact me at the Woroni Office or 2XX.



Woroni 2 October 1980 13



## STATE TERRORISM GOULBURN PRISONERS cont.

the boys being bashed and can do nothing about it and I'm losing sleep of a night thinking of these assaults. I've heard the officers outside my cell discussing how they were going to give Munday a touch up with the batons because he thought he was a smart arse. I have no choice but to accept these conditions because I've been told that if I play up or cause any trouble I'll be here for longer than the three months that is supposed to be the longest stay here. I've no doubt that if I was to stay here much longer than three months I would become a complete jibbering idiot. I've sympathy for all these men in this place. I think that if something is not done to this place someone is going to get very sick being here in these yards through a cold winter. My injuries were actually recorded on my medical report but after I go back into prison back to whatever jail I go to I make enquiries to see if they have been recorded. Well, I don't know how much longer I am going to be here, how much more I can take of this place but they reckon that the bashings went out with Grafton, no way in the world. The bashings are still going on here, prisoners are being flogged for no reason at all, just for making some remark or asking for something. Peter Schneider, this is no exaggeration, was flogged for ten

minutes solid with batons and boots two days ago. Everything was taken off him. He has got nothing in the yard, no water, no shower, no toilet. If he wanted a drink of water they sent him in a cordial bottle full of water. If he wanted to go to the toilet they gave him a little rubber bucket.

This is John Cribb again. You may be under the opinion because we are taping this tape to you that we must have it pretty good if we've got cassettes tapes. Well, there are only two in this unit that were granted special permission. One to Peter Schneider for his court case and everything, to take notes for his court case, and this one for myself because I was given special permission to listen to some tapes that were left to me on a visit. Now, these are the only two cassette players that we've got, other than that we've got virtually nothing. We're allowed to spend \$1.50 a week and allowed to buy—well you know what you can buy for \$1.50! When in the other jails it's \$4.00 a week. We're allowed very very little here. All we've got is a radio and that. There is talk that we are going to receive more amenities and activities at a later date, but even if we get everything that we are permitted to have in other jails, it still won't be good enough

and I'll tell you why. Because it is not so much what we've got and what we haven't got, it's the conditions that we're forced to live under and the psychological effect that this place has on you because of the attitude and the lack of communications between the screws and us, they've got just no interest in the world of trying to sort us out. They say we're here for certain reasons. O.K. why aren't they trying to sort us out. Half the guys here don't know what they are here for. None of them have been charged for the alleged offences that they are here for.

Until the public realises the conditions that prevail in these places, and in some way try and attempt to have them closed down, this place . . . I never went to Katingal, I've been to just about every other 'trac' section in the state, and from what I've heard from different people, this place is unbelievable compared to Katingal and Grafton. Now this place has just got to be closed down and the public has got to be made aware, instead of being brainwashed by the media and have their heads full of propaganda. Until they realise that they have been brainwashed and been told a pack of lies, nothing will be done. It's in the public hands. If you want your son, maybe you have got relatives or sons or brothers and that in jail well,

think of them. Tomorrow they're likely to end up down here and get bashed with baseball bats and half starved and abused all the time. I'll leave this up to you public, if you have got any conscience whatsoever, you will do something about it.

In my opinion and in the opinion of many other prisoners that I know the reason that Bill Munday was sent down here really was because of his book that he is getting published titled "Fifty-eight years", because in that book he exposes the boys homes, exposes the trac sections that he's been through, and exposes places like this where prisoners like us are even still today, being bashed, assaulted by great numbers of screws and that for absolutely no reason, and because he has exposed these places in his book, it's our opinion that's the real reason why he's down here. At this stage there is nothing they can do to stop it being published now, and it's gone too far, there would be too much kick back on the department and everything if they knock it on the head, besides that it's outside, it's in the hands of someone, and it can be published, and there is nothing they can do to stop it, and this is why he has been sent here to be harassed and everything else—because he is exposing these places.

## POLICE ABUSE POWER

A spokesperson from the ACT Prisoner's Action Group said today that "We have just sent an urgent letter to the Commissioner for the Federal Police, Sir Collin Wood, requesting an urgent meeting to discuss serious matters concerning police misconduct, including what we consider to be the improper arrest of Michael Rimmer (A member of the ACT Prisoner's Action Group) and the arrest and harassment of demonstrators. We pointed out to Sir Collin that as a Federal Election is forthcoming, we can only assume that the harassment and arrest of demonstrators who are protesting over the federal government's policies is political and a denial of civil and democratic rights, guaranteed us by the Australian democracy. We also pointed out that it would be in the interests of the community for a delegation from the ACT Prisoner's Action Group to meet with him and discuss our grievances rather than involving ourselves in direct confrontation."

The group concedes that not all police abused their power, but feels that enough officers were abusing their power to put us in a situation where

we gravely fear the possibility and danger of a 'police state'.

The spokesperson went on to say that "The situation is extremely serious and warrants immediate attention, possibly that of a Commonwealth Royal Commission into police powers and corruption if our civil and democratic rights are to be preserved".

For further information please phone either Jenny Williams or Michael Rimmer on 47 9001.  
**DETAILS OF ARREST OF MR RIMMER**

On Thursday the 18th of September, Mr Rimmer and Ms Williams went to the police headquarters to inquire about four women arrested for demonstrating, on Capital Hill against the Prime Minister earlier that day. They were informed that the women were being charged and 'processed'. Mr Rimmer is currently on bail pending a court case which he is pleading not guilty to, and as a result is required by the court to report to the police twice weekly. After informing the police officer at the inquiry desk

of this they were asked to wait. After half an hour had elapsed Mr Rimmer informed the officer that he had just been released from hospital after surgery and was in considerable pain and feeling sick.

On numerous occasions Mr Rimmer has been insulted by police officers when reporting to the police. On one occasion an officer threatened to "ram a baton up his anal passage". ("Indicates word substituted as it was indecent). He has since been recording the conversation when reporting to police using a concealed tape recorder. This fact was broadcast on the Prisoner's Program on Community Radio in Canberra.

When Mr Rimmer went in to the watch house to sign his name he noticed one of the arrested women and smiled at her, an officer immediately screamed at him "You're here to sign the book" and an other officer said in a very threatening manner "I owe you a punch in the head" (referring to what had been previously broadcast on the program). As Mr Rimmer was leaving the police station he informed police of what had just been

said to him by quoting the comment, told them he was going to put out an immediate press release about it, make an official complaint to the court house, and also said "I am sick to death of you corrupt pigs, you're not going to get away with this". Outside the police station Mr Rimmer was grabbed by two officers and dragged down the corridor. At no stage was he informed that he had been placed under arrest or advised of his rights. After representations from a solicitor and the press as well as a number of concerned citizens. Mr Rimmer was charged with using indecent language in the foyer of the police station and allowed to leave.

Mr Rimmer did not use any indecent language and in fact while under arrest was told by an officer who was not wearing a badge "You're going to be sorry for that 'shit' you've been saying on radio". It is a total hypocrisy that Mr Rimmer should be arrested for complaining about police misconduct.

Mr Rimmer appeared in court today, Thursday 25th of September and was remanded for mention until the 27th of October 1980.

## DRUG LAWS ARE INVALID

In the fourth issue of Woroni for this year, we published an article about Warren Foster, who had been charged with possession and trafficking cannabis, in January of this year, because he was growing his own cannabis. His case went before the Court of Petty Sessions in May, where Warren defended himself.

Before the magistrate gave his verdict, Warren decided to appeal to the Supreme Court. This enabled him to obtain a jury, whereas if he had waited for the magistrate's verdict (which was highly likely to be unfavourable) he would not have been able to obtain a jury. (talk about making things difficult!)

After hassling around in and out of court over the last few months, the possession charge is due to be heard on September 30th, although, rumour has it, the police want to

adjourn the hearing until October, so it will be heard at the same time as the trafficking charge.

Warren is again defending himself. His defence should prove an interesting test of the drug laws.

Cannabis is listed as an illegal substance under the Poisons and Narcotics Ordinance. Under this ordinance, cannabis is classified as an addictive substance. It should be patently obvious to anyone with any scientific knowledge of the herb in question, that cannabis is none of these things; people are being prosecuted under a law that is totally incorrect! These definitions outlaw a substance, only because of the ignorance and xenophobia of legislators decades ago (maybe with the support of alcohol producers?). Cannabis has never been demonstrated to be a significantly harmful substance (i.e. if harmful at all, its tox-

icity is less than that of other substances, we eat, drink and smoke!)

Warren also believes that contrary to the intent of the constitution, the drug laws are legislating to prevent the practice of his religion (i.e. system of beliefs) as the use of cannabis forms part of his spiritual communion.

The use of cannabis is regarded as a crime, i.e. an evil act, when it cannot be shown that it is evil, as it harms no one, and may actually have beneficial effects. The actual crime, in Warren's opinion is the enforcing of one group's moral opinions against another, with no justification.

The evil intent of the trafficking act is most evident when, against the basic principle of British Law, which we have inherited; that one is innocent until proven guilty, they assume that because one possesses large quantities

of cannabis, one *must* be dealing; i.e. one is guilty until proven innocent. — The onus must be on them to prove a person is *actually* trafficking, otherwise the person could be intending to use all the cannabis for their own consumption. And surely that is the intention of most growers — to produce enough cannabis to avoid resorting to the black market capitalists.

Therefore the drug laws are open to questioning on a number of grounds, however to appeal to the courts of our land for truth and justice to be upheld is rather hopeful, as other articles in Woroni this year have shown. However, they must be challenged to put an end to the misery and suffering these laws cause to thousands of cannabis users.



# S.a. elections 1981

## a.u.s. secretary



**BRONWEN TURNER**

As a strong supporter of student unionism both locally and nationally, an important position as is the continued existence of a strong AUS. This campus has benefited greatly this year and in past years from the resource material, lobbying power and communications network that are all part of our national union.

This is where the role of AUS constituent organization and to disseminate information and to coordinate AUS-initiated national and regional campaigns and activities.

It is important that information and material be distributed to students and student committees. The secretary also has to help organize campaigns such as this year's AUS National TEAS Week.

One area we must be conscious and aware of is that union structures can become too bureaucratic and inward looking. To avoid this there needs to be a strong grassroots involvement in the Union's campaigns and policy decision making, hence it is vital for the AUS Secretary and AUS collective to get students informed and involved as to what is going on in the Union.

I am willing to work hard in 1981, to achieve this. 1st year Arts student Union Board of Management S.A. Education Campaign Accommodation Campaign Women on Campus.



**GARY HUMPHRIES**

Delegate to AUS Councils 1979-1980 Board Member, AUS Friendly Society, 1980-82

I believe AUS is politically corrupt, grossly inefficient and endemic to out-of-touch with students. To deny this, in light of massive votes against AUS in recent campus referenda in Sydney, is nothing short of dishonest. I believe that it is essential that an AUS Secretary be elected who will not swallow uncritically all the garbage sent from AUS headquarters in Melbourne. AUS must change dramatically and fundamentally, and in view of its failure to do so students at ANU must be given a choice as to whether they wish to continue to belong.

Last year we elected a Secretary who advocated hard work for AUS and delivered almost nothing. Let's not make the same mistake twice. If we elect a Secretary who will not reflect the grave dissatisfaction of students with AUS but the possibilities of reform are commensurately diminished.

The crux of my policies are: A referendum on AUS to be held at the beginning of next year. The S.A. has again this year refused to permit a referendum. I believe we deserve a choice in the matter.

A renegotiation of ANU's contribution by way of subscriptions to AUS. At present the S.A. pays fees for students who do not even belong to AUS, to the tune of about \$2,500 a year.



**NIA STAVROPOULOS**

I think AUS has serious problems, and I feel it is essential to recognise these in the person we choose to be AUS Secretary for 1981. The AUS Secretary is responsible for liaising between the Union in Melbourne and knowledge on campus, but respect for and knowledge about AUS is at an all-time low. I think the bulk of blame for this lies with AUS itself: it does very little to recommend itself to students and one may have good cause to wonder what the \$13,000 a year ANU sends to AUS pays for.

AUS has the responsibility of making students informed, but also in serving the desires of those students, whatever the level of information or misinformation. It follows that AUS ought not to tailor its politics to political groupings which serve the interests of few students. I believe my views lie near to the mainstream of student thought.

Vote for an accessible AUS Secretary. Vote Nia Stavropoulos for AUS Secretary.

## a.u.s. delegates



**BRONWEN TURNER**

As I am running for AUS Secretary I think it would be helpful for me to be a delegate of AUS Annual Council so as to make important contacts with students from all Australian tertiary campuses, and to learn about the internal workings and policies of our union. In this way I can become a more competent spokesperson on its behalf.

At Council I will strongly support the two most important departments of the union, the Women's department and Education Department. I will support an activist, grass roots orientation for the Union in 1981.



**JEFF DALTON**

I strongly support the Australian Union of Students continued existence. It has been a forceful advocate over many years on student issues and in a number of instances has been very effective. For example, it is highly unlikely that we would have received any increase in TEAS had it not been for the sustained campaign of the Union.

It is vital that we have a national organisation to protect our interests, and it is equally important to have a Union that is not weak but forceful. I will personally sponsor (together with Bronwen Turner) a motion at the next Students' Association recommendation that the 1981 Students' Association conduct a referendum on whether or not we should be members of the Australian Union of Students. In 1981 I will also advocate for a referendum (sponsoring the motion again if necessary).



**MICHAEL BARTOS**

AUS needs to be a strong, effective, democratic, representative student union. That much everyone can agree with, but how it is to be achieved is a different matter. I do not believe AUS will function best by treading on nobody's toes; by being more concerned with compromise than constructive activity, AUS must have a coherent education policy, a strong women's department, it must not shirk presenting a student view on national and international affairs and, must attempt to keep education and financing. In voting for a delegate to AUS you are trusting them to vote as you would at AUS Council. I hope my work with the Accommodation Campaign, the Education and Assessment Campaigns, the Students' Association, etc., will justify putting such trust in me.



# s.a. elections 1981

## president



JEFF DALTON

I firmly believe that we need a strong Students Association: one that will make our voice be heard, and one that will ensure that our interests are catered for.

There have been a number of issues during 1980 that I think will need to be looked at again:

### Education

The S.A. Education Collective has been dynamic and effective during 1980. It has attempted to make students more aware of their rights in respect of assessment, course content, etc. It has gained the respect of a number of academic staff, and one of the faculties (Arts) has encouraged its staff to assist the Collective to conduct a survey of students opinion of the Education Collective. This must be maintained in 1981, and I would seek to give the Collective every assistance that is needed for it to continue its valuable work.

The Students' Association continues to be a strong force in the University. I will need a strong Students' Association in order to do this.

### Accommodation

The Accommodation Campaign, which has had widespread support in 1980, will continue in 1981 because we have not, as yet, achieved accommodation justice for the students of this University. We need to make sure that the University administration is made aware of the fact that business enterprises (particularly in respect of University-owned houses and flats) cannot be tolerated by students who live well below the poverty line.

### Student Bodies

Students are grossly under-represented on many of the most important committees of this university, e.g. Faculty Meetings. Our questions and opinions are just as valid as anyone else's, and as President I would work on a programme of increasing student membership of the important decision-making bodies of this university.

These are only some of the things that will be important in 1981. Overall I see 1981 as being a challenge for all of us and I would like to see us strong, unified and effective so that we may meet the challenge.

GREGOR WALTON

The Students' Association has an extremely poor record in financial management. I estimate that at least a third of all the costs of the S.A. are administrative. I see the role of the Treasurer as holding a tight rein on the Association's finances and exercising economies and efficiencies which will maximise the benefit of the S.A. fees.

With a background in economics I believe I am capable of overseeing the responsibilities involved in this position. Primarily, this involves regular, responsible accounting and properly conducted financial reports. I will also exert pressure on the Association to allocate more to direct student concerns, such as Bush Week and Clubs & Societies. I would also like to see the Association move to a position where it could contain increases in fees next year, or even offer a reduction in fees levels.

JEROME FINK

The 1981 S.A. Treasurer's job will be anything but boring. Money has to be raised to pay AUS fees while the General Services Fee debacle continues. While it is members' policy, I will be committed to the compulsory Students' Association fee.

I'm allied to the loose Left but my participation in the S.A. thus far has been independent and consistent. Two years of Economics and Accounting could be of some relevance to the job. Finally, I'm anything but boring.



PHIL ELIASON

Undergraduate Representative, University Council, 1978-9  
Candidate 1979 Woroni, AUS  
4th year Honours Student in Political Science.

There has to be an alternative to the lacklustre and politically hidebound leadership of the S.A. in past years. Students deserve a President who can transcend dogmatic ideologies and conduct student services on a non-political basis. The success or attraction of the S.A. depends on efficient management and a broad approach to student needs. Previously, however, political inflexibility and the resulting detachment from mainstream student feeling has isolated the S.A. from its members.

My key policies include:  
Expansion of the Clubs and Societies Budget, in that this is an area where students derive a direct and obvious benefit from S.A. fees.

Widening of the S.A.'s role by altering administrative meetings with speakers for debate or well-know guest meetings for debate or well-know guest speakers.

As publisher of Woroni I will press for a more readable and presentable newspaper, and greater balance. Maintenance of the S.A. behind putting the voice of the S.A. behind the retention of merit-based assessment and proper education of the Union. As Greater Efficiency of the Union to the students' principal organs (S.A. University records).

Access for students to their personal university records.  
S.A. leaders who fret about sexist practices in meetings and rant about imaginary threats to student autonomy cannot properly concentrate on real student requirements.

## woroni

DEEJ JONES, IAN JACKSON, KATHLEEN ORR, TIM WHITE.

Openess and accessibility are the main objectives of our collective: we hope that anyone and everyone will feel free to approach us. WORONI is your newspaper and should reflect your ideas and wants. Don't be fooled by those who would vote for us ensures that no elite group takes control of your paper.

WORONI as a student newspaper must represent your interests and especially support the S.A. and the autonomy of student organisations who must publish the activities of our Association this year. WORONI should have boycotted the activities of our Association which is relevant and useful to students, including issues of wider significance, such as unemployment, sexuality, feminism, the environment, the developing world, arts and entertainment. To do this WORONI must publish the divergent interests of people on campus, while respecting editors' duty to present a clear and consistent policy on issues affecting students.

There is so much at stake in 1981 - the Association's autonomy, the continuing accommodation battle, and women's rights.

We respect WORONI's role as an alternative to the commercial newspapers of Fairfax, Murdoch & Co.: We don't want to be just another Canberra Times. There is no "objective" reporting because individuals have both conditioned and idiosyncratic views which are all the more dangerous for being unrecognized.

An alternative to so-called "objectivity" is admitting different attitudes and reflecting them in the paper, with your help. As a four-person collective we can best present your views through wider contact. With your participation the 1981 WORONI will be the new wave of the Cultural Revolution.

LARRY ANDERSON  
ROHAN GREENLAND  
LIGA VASILS  
ROBERT PATCH

The priorities of the Journalist Association Collective are:  
BALANCE - All political or controversial issues will be fully aired in Woroni. The JA Collective will endeavour to produce a paper with a balance of forum of debate.  
ENJOYMENT - Woroni will be cured of boredom with doses of satire.

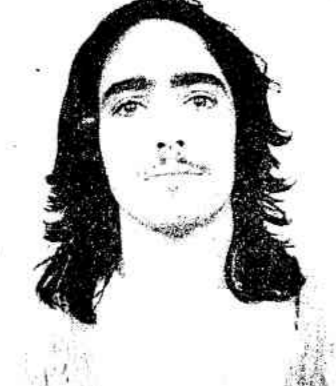
STUDENT AFFAIRS - Student grievances of all kinds whether on accommodation, education or financial misery, will be emphasized (e.g. MULTICULTURAL PAGE - With the large number of overseas students at ANU everyone will have the opportunity to read about our fellow students' home countries.

CONTACT - Exchange of information with other student papers in Australia and overseas.  
SPORTS - Student sports at both competitive and social levels will be given extensive coverage.  
CLUBS & SOCIETIES - will be encouraged to regularly contribute news of their events, meetings and barter section will be created.

TRADING - A student exchange but who is the JA Collective? We are a group of student journalists from a variety of disciplines within ANU. The JA Collective has no political affiliation and the principal reason for contesting the election is to create a paper with balance. (Asian Studies), Liga Vasilis (Arts/Law) and Robert Patch (Economics/Law).

As a media for the presentation of thoughts and themes, Woroni should be balanced and reflective - a media for the presentation of ideas reflective of the University, but balanced in its approach. Nobody should be able to claim that they have been denied equal opportunity to put forward their own views and opinions. Woroni should be a focal point for the wide range of ideologies and activities present on campus.

All clubs and societies on campus should be encouraged to make regular submissions to Woroni. Whilst student politics is an important part of campus life we believe that greater emphasis should be placed upon cultural and sporting themes.



IAN JACKSON

The fact that I have managed to survive three years at this university proves that I have the tenacity and stubbornness necessary to be an editor. Also, I can plagiarize Patrick Cook as well as the Journalist's Association.

KATHLEEN ORR

I'm a third year history student, but my more relevant experience lies with writing and layout for The Lector and The Queen's Journal, student newspapers in Canada, and WORONI here. I've initiated the AFRICA TODAY program on 2XX and written for 2XX Communicate. I've also worked on the Accommodation Campaign this year.

I was involved with the Journalists' Association but left them because there was too much energy wasted on wine and cheese and status-seeking, with no substantial work on actual writing.

TIM WHITE

I'm a second year English/Anthropology student. My interests have been centered around politically-motivated groups and campaigns on campus: the S.A., the Left group, the men's group, and the Aboriginal Support Group; as well as working with the Student Accommodation campaign.

I have experience producing, writing and laying out WORONI. By voting for this collective rather than the inexperienced JA troupe, students will get the best and most accessible editorial collective.

DEEJ JONES

I am a part-time philosophy student and am interested in feminism, creative writing, visual art and changing the system. This year my life has centered around various strange and mysterious activities, such as Accommodation action, Wimmin on Campus, becoming a Union Board member, member of publications and planning committee on the Board, and even occasionally can be found working in the library!

I gained experience with WORONI while Wimmin on Campus compiled this year's Women's edition during which time I did a fair amount of layout, wrote articles and drew some graphics.

I believe that we are the collective that will best serve student needs in 1981. WORONI must remain an alternative media rather than a mirror image of the newspapers of the capitalist press.

## POLLING PLACES

Monday October 6	5.30 - 7 pm	Burgmann
Tuesday October 7	8.45am - 12.05 pm	Union
	12.25-1.45pm	John XXIII
	5.30 - 6.45 pm	Ursula
	7- 9 pm	Garran
Wednesday October 8	8.45 - 10.15	Law Library
	12.15 - 3.15	Union
	6 - 7.30 pm	Bruce
Thursday October 9	10.30 am - noon	Toad
	12.20 - 1.45 pm	Burton
	2.45 - 7.30 pm	Union
Friday October 10	10 am - 2 pm	Union

Ian Rout  
(Returning Officer)

## trustee

Dominic Whitehouse  
has been elected  
unopposed.



# s.a. elections 1981

## a.u.s. delegates



**JOHN BUCHANAN**  
**BILL REDPATH**

We are running a joint ticket because we share a common commitment to making educational issues the top priority of AUS. As a union of students AUS should be actively concerned with matters directly relevant to all students, that is education.

- The education policies for AUS that we propose include:
1. The spread of information amongst campuses about respective workloads, assessment procedures and course content.
  2. The circulation of regular education broadsheets.
  3. AUS organise visiting speakers and street theatre on education.
  4. The Union taking part-time and on the special needs of part-time and mature students especially for better

### EDUCATION TICKET

childcare and increased study leave for employees.

5. AUS launch a campaign against sexism in education.
6. A campaign for increased library funding.
7. Raise TEAS to the poverty line and increase its availability.

Both of us have actively worked on these issues already at the ANU with the S.A. Education Collective, on departmental committees and Faculty Education Committees. We are also currently involved in the preparation of a counter-course handbook for students so this will mean we will be aware of our education policies and experience we urge you to vote for us. Two can prepare and present these policies better than one. Vote for both John Buchanan and Bill Redpath!



**CHRIS WARREN**  
1974 ANU Delegate to AUS  
1977 Treasurer ANU SA  
1980 ANU Union Board

I have been active in student housing campaigns and was the student representative on ANU Council's Housing Committee. I have also been active in the education and assessment campaign that gained for students, choice of assessment and liaison committees. I have been a part-time student and full-time and know well the problems of each.

The problems of students call for a national approach that can make itself heard in government in the same fashion as every other section of the community. AUS has to take the bulk of the responsibility for the neglect of TEAS and within AUS small parts of the left and the bulk can be held responsible.

By electing me you will help to get a stronger AUS, more able to achieve better TEAS, graduate employment opportunities and if it becomes necessary fight conscription.



**IAN NOLAN**  
3rd Year Arts Student, Secretary, ANU ALP Students' Club, 1978 - present.  
Secretary, National Council of ALP Students, 1980 - Chair, ANU Union Board of Management 1979-80.

I am a supporter of AUS - I believe that only by organizing them, students protect their interests. For this reason I attended both special AUS Councils last year, even though I was not a delegate. I believe that my involvement on campus has allowed me to understand students' needs and wishes. I also believe that I have ably demonstrated my ability to represent students. If you feel the same, vote for me.



**GARY HUMPHRIES**  
Delegate to AUS Annual Councils 1979, 1980.  
Board Member, AUS Friendly Society, 1980-82.

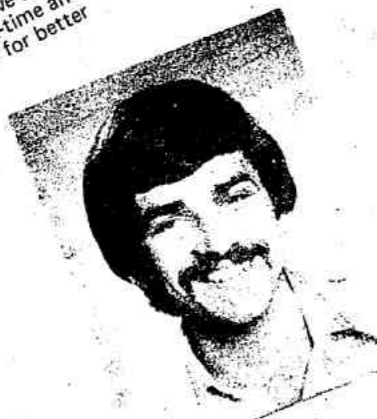
As the only candidate with experience as a delegate to Council I do not regard AUS as representative of responsible, nor do I think this will be changed by electing people to Council who hold a blinkered view of AUS' faults.

Direct elections to executive positions. This is the only democratic way of making AUS accountable.

Redirection of resources toward student concerns and - necessarily - away from the weird and wonderful political fantasies the Union currently engages in.

Reform of the AUS Constitution. To make reform an easier process.

New membership requirements. To make it possible for individuals to belong to AUS.



**MIKE NORBURY**

AUS is not interested in students but fundamentally in perpetuating itself. This was clear to me early this year when I saw AUS Council at first hand. My overwhelming impression was that Council was a forum for political ratbags. Although issues of interest to students do contain objects of the most important rather than the least to be pursued.

Esoteric concern of objectivity comes before political causes are not the prime concern of immediate student interests. Currently AUS has institutionalised time-consuming, ineffective and wantonly idealistic political loudmouths. I will consider my election a mandate for rejecting AUS pie-in-the-sky politics and work for the respect of its membership.

- My objectives are:
1. Redirecting of your Union's resources to the pursuance of more essential student concerns.
  2. Stopping AUS playing international busy-body.
  3. Expansion for all positions student insurance.
  4. Direct election for all positions on the AUS executive.

Revision of AUS' cumbersome Constitution.  
ANU needs critical, not complacent delegates to AUS.



**VIVIENNE BARKER**  
Curriculum Vitae:  
Not SA President in 1979.  
Refreshments Officer, ANU Origami Club, 1980.

Policy:  
I believe I could represent the views of ANU students well, as I have never been to an SA meeting and am allergic to almonds. Apart from this, I have an unblemished record of indifference and alcoholism which would serve me well at AUS council. I believe I am the only candidate running who has memorised all of AUS' policy of direct concern to students, but as there isn't very much of this that's not saying a great deal. Why vote for me? Because, why choose one of those other stuck-up pompous bastards: at least you know I couldn't give a damn.



# THE FOUNDRY



"The Foundry" is a project sponsored by CYSS as are Jobless Action in Civic and Woden and Pub-CYSS in Belconnen. This is its third year of operation. It has recently received an increase in funding unlike Jobless Action, primarily because it is not engaged in propaganda, or trying to find people jobs. However, the Foundry does serve a useful and much-needed role as a support service, drop-in centre, and in helping people to use their leisure-time more effectively. Recently numbers have increased with sometimes up to 50 people using the Foundry per day.

A number of workshops are conducted (see programme below). There are usually about five people per work-

shop, but often more in such workshops as guitar and photography. About 30% of the people using the Foundry take part in workshops, while the rest drop in for coffee, to talk with others, and obtain information about welfare and legal aid services, and help with hassles such as financial difficulties, problems with Social Security and C.E.S.

There are two part-time and one full-time co-ordinators at the Foundry - Jacqui Flitcroft, Charles Livingstone and John Watkins. Jacqui is standing for the Senate at the next election for Jobless Action.

Although the Foundry has no facilities for producing political propa-

ganda, it does help such groups as People Under Poverty, and has the potential to be a self-help centre, and a focal point for unemployed peoples' attempts to improve their situation.

The Foundry is at 23 Batman St. Braddon (ph 47 5815) and is open Tues - Sat. 10 am - 6 pm. The Foundry also houses the Community Legal Service, which has its own phone and is run by a separate committee. They have been receiving between 15 and 30 calls per week without much publicity, and a limited publicity campaign is being started to make people more aware of the service.

They have a roster of 30 solicitors who will do free or low-cost work.

The Legal Service identifies whether the caller's problem is a legal one, and then refers them to a lawyer, or offers simple advice such as the costs of divorce etc., where that is possible. Most cases dealt with are custody and maintenance cases, and motor vehicle accidents.

Often people just want someone to talk to about their problems, and the service rings Government Departments such as the S.S. on their behalf; they usually get more satisfactory results.

If anyone wishes to use the Legal Service, the number is 48 0616 (The office is open from Mon-Sat. 10am - 6 pm). After hours enquiries are also recorded.

## PROGRAM

Tuesday Drama 2-4pm

Wednesday French 11-1pm; Electronics 11-1pm and Electrical repairs  
Motor Bike Maintenance 2-4pm  
Spinning & Weaving 2-4pm

Thursday Guitar 11-1pm; Batik 1-4pm;  
Relaxation 1-3pm; Art (Painting & drawing) 2-4pm

Friday Pottery 12-2pm; Meditation 3-4pm  
Woodwork - All day

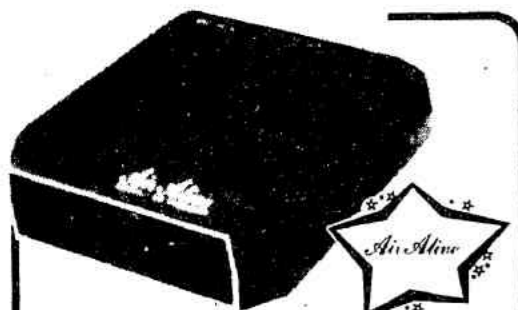
Saturday Photography 10.30-12.30pm (at Canberra TAFE)

\*\* OTHER ACTIVITIES THAT YOU CAN DO IN YOUR OWN TIME:  
Gardening, Candlemaking, Sewing and cooking.

\* TRAVEL REIMBURSEMENT: This is paid to participants (ie unemployed people who come to the Foundry) once a week on Fridays 11to 2pm

\*\* Also starting soon - Pushbike Maintenance, Budgeting Course

\*\* NOTE: All classes are free. Classes are set up according to demand. Therefore activities and times may change.



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## STUDENTS UNEMPLOYMENT AND YOU

### No work for 1 in 4 school leavers

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THE JOBLESS ACTION COMMUNITY CAMPAIGN NEEDS YOUR HELP AND SUPPORT FOR OUR SENATE CANDIDATES, NEVILLE CURTIS AND JACQUI FLITCROFT.

WE BELIEVE THAT CANBERRA CAN SHOW THE COUNTRY THAT FULL EMPLOYMENT IS A REALITY WHEN ENOUGH PEOPLE DEMAND IT.

JA-CC URGENTLY NEEDS CAMPAIGN WORKERS IN ALL CANBERRA SUBURBS.

COME TO OUR CAMPAIGN OFFICE IN THE KINGSLEY STREET BUILDINGS OPPOSITE TOAD HALL ANYTIME.

**THIS TIME,  
PUT FULL EMPLOYMENT FIRST  
and then the party of your choice**

in the senate vote

**1 NEVILLE CURTIS**  
**2 JACQUELINE FLITCROFT**

ISSUED AND AUTHORIZED BY C. LIVINGSTONE, KINGSLEY ST., ACTON



# '...EDUCATION HAS NEVER BEEN MORE IMPORTANT...! —BUTTON.



The following is the record of an interview conducted by Sandy Tiffin and Louise Tarrant with Senator John Button, Shadow Minister for Education on September 17th.

*Q The Teachers' Federation and other groups are trying to make education into a major election issue with the slogan "Let's Develop Education". Do you think that the government is giving enough priority to education at the moment, and what is Labor's position on education in this coming election?*

A. Well, I can't give you a short answer to that. First of all let me say that I don't think the Teachers' Federation campaign has been very successful. I judge that as a politician not just myself, but by remarks made by my colleagues, too. I mean, the reality of it is that you don't go round electorates these days and find people clamouring about education as an issue, as one used to in the late sixties. I believe though I wasn't a politician then. They are much more concerned about other issues like unemployment and taxation and things of that kind.

I think there are several reasons for that. I think, first of all, that the Whitlam period of government was a great success in the sense that it took the cutting edge off some of the most glaring inequalities in education, and some of the demands were met fairly substantially during that period. The other reason I think is that the Fraser government has tended very much to downgrade education, because they inherited the destructor of Commonwealth involvement in education, the Schools Commission, the Tertiary Education Commission and so on, which they didn't particularly like, but weren't quite prepared to abolish, because they knew that these things had a lot of electoral support. I think there really has been an unease in the Australian community about the relevance of education, compared with previous periods. I think in the past — education was seen as a means of obtaining access to employment. It was very clear that the better education you had as a general rule, and the longer you stayed in education, the better job you got. Most parents believed that I'm sure, very strongly. In the last four or five years, because of unemployment, they're not certain about that any more. And they're right not to be certain. Now, the government would say "Well, for that reason education is not important". I would say that if one looks ahead education has never been more important, because we are going to go through a period of pretty severe social dislocation in Australia. I think because of unemployment and technological change, and

changing relationships with South-East Asia etc. I would say that the better educated population you have, the better you are able as a society to cope with those sorts of things.

*Q The Liberal Party's emphasis on education is more of a prearranged — they seem to be funding TAFES (not that they're doing much for TAFE either) but they're funding those to the detriment of other tertiary institutions, and they seem to regard education as a sort of meal ticket. Do you see that as what education is all about, or what the Labor policy would like of education?*

A. No. I think in some way, in terms of funding we as a political party are a bit sucked into that trap. And the reasons for it — people are voting with their feet. The growth rate of TAFE in terms of students, is eight per cent a year. There is no growth rate in universities or colleges of advanced education. And so, when one comes to the sort of funding of sectors of education, TAFE has to get some priority for that reason alone. And it is very important in terms of vocational training. But I think it is implicit in what I said earlier, that as a view of education I think that is wrong. My criticism of — the present government is that it doesn't quite understand what the function of colleges and advanced education is, and it sees in terms of conservative political philosophy what it has always seen — universities are things with trainer links the leaders of society, as it sees the independent school system. And TAFE is training, as it were the tenders of the machines, and that's why it doesn't see much role for the CAE. You know, I think that is wrong, and I must say, sadly that the performance of universities about these issues is not a good one.

*Q What do you mean by that?*

A. Well the universities don't seem to know what they're about any more either, like Christopher Robin — "I get into bed and curl up small, and nobody knows I'm here at all." That's what the universities, to me seem to be doing.

*Q But I think they're in a very difficult situation in that they're caught in the middle, to a certain extent. Like I can see the role of universities to be critically analysing society, whereas I suspect the philosophy of the Liberal Party is to design courses around the market place, to churn out products*

*to fit into the current system of economic structure. Now if the universities do begin to develop courses that are critically analysing then that funding is still going to come forward if they start challenging the premises that this society functions on and start saying "We're not going to produce people who are going to slot right into the system — you've got but are going to critically investigate and start waiting changes."? Then that funding supply from government is under threat, if you've got a conservative government. So in a way, universities are in a difficult position, because if they do take on a radical stance, which I think is their role, then their funding is in jeopardy.*

A. Well, I follow what you're saying, but if I may say so, you really are supporting what I said. You are saying that universities are scared about funding, so therefore they're adopting a very uncritical, unanalytical role in Australian society. I think that's true, and I think it's a disaster. I would say that in spite of that universities should be standing up on issues. The Vice Chancellors here are a pretty hopeless mob. There are few exceptions — the one in Adelaide is an exception. He's prepared to stand up on issues. And your fellow is, too. But some of them are hopeless. Well, I think it is terribly important, as you say, that universities should be seen to be adopting a critical, analytical approach to the society. I don't think they're doing that. Now, we haven't announced very big expenditure programmes in education, for obvious political and economic reasons. But they are very specifically directed. We've offered some expenditure in terms of capital equipment, which is a crying need in universities, (It's not a very big expenditure) and a tiny little bit in terms of recurrent expenditure, but the main thrust of the expenditure which we have announced for universities is going to research and it is going towards concentrations of research, or research institutes which we want to establish at universities on a number of issues of public policies in Australia.

Now we have suggested quite a heavy program of expenditure on research on matters of public policy, and we've suggested things ranging from the social implications of technological change to trade with South-East Asia, youth policy, energy policy, right down the line to river basin salinity

which may not grab you as a title, but it is very important to a lot of rural areas in Australia. The research on that is totally dissipated at every little college around the place. The point is to bring together research effort on public policy issues. We think that will be good for the country, but at the same time it will be very good for universities.

*Q Don't you think that might take away research possibilities from small institutions?*

A. When we talk about that, we're maintaining existing level of funding for research at least. This is in addition to that, and I think the public at the moment has got to see that academic expertise is being used in this sort of way. There's not a very high regard for academics in the electorate. They're almost as bad as politicians in the eyes of the average voter.

*Q I concede what you're saying, but I also see some problems from our experience at ANU. I always feel that the research side of the university is favoured, more so than the teaching side, in that way too, because the university education is I think helpful and important and should be available to everyone. It's good to develop research areas, especially for attacking social problems and that filters through to everyone in society. But I think we mustn't underestimate the importance of undergraduate studies at university. Will ALP commitment to funding maintain the current standards in Australian universities. Or do you see some decrease in that area?*

A. No, I don't see any decrease in it, on student numbers, so long as funding continues to be based on student numbers, there may be a decrease, because the university is not a particularly marketable prize for students at the moment.

*Q Is the Labor Government planning to increase the numbers of people who are being tertiary educated; we've got one of the least tertiary educated populations in the industrialised world. Is the Labor government committed to increasing that percentage of tertiary educated people, and having the necessary employment opportunities for them or retaining it at present levels?*

A. My answer to that follows from what I said earlier. A lot of our views on education are very much dictated by our impressions of what's going to happen in society;



and for a variety of reasons I believe we will need a more highly educated population. It is so because of technology for example, and that in a sense is technical or vocational education but it's also university education. And secondly, because of the nature that society will be, when those changes take place. Sure participation rates are lower in Australia, and we would have a long term commitment to raising participation rates, but you can't do that overnight. You can't just switch that on. You've got to be in a position to make university education seem relevant to the changing society and attractive in the changing society.

*Q. You talk about making education more attractive and how the ALP would like to see more participation over a number of years, but (coming back to something else you mentioned earlier) accessibility is very important too, and to low income earners and to minority groups in society. I think accessibility has been difficult for a number of reasons in that the education system works against them before they even get as far as university. So I think student finance is very important too. We have TEAS but it is still very inadequate and its real value has fallen and I just think the ALPs commitment is marginally better than what the Liberal's are offering. Do you perhaps see that as low priority in getting more participation or what?*

A. Look it's not marginally better than what the Liberal's are offering, it's double what the Liberals are offering, and it's based on some degree of rationality. That is to say the offer we have made in relation to TEAS is to restore its purchasing power.

*Q. to 1974 levels?*

A. That's right. And there is no rationality about what the government has done about TEAS. It is to bribe. They felt the pressure, and they would have done nothing about TEAS unless we'd announced what we were doing about it first, I tell you.

But it's a more important question than just the level of the TEAS allowance, the one you asked. The major problem of access to education in the terms that we've been discussing is in the schools system. It has very little to do with entrance policies of universities or colleges or relatively little to do with the level of students' assistance, in my view. I mean I don't think there are many people who get right through the school system, finish the H.S.C. and are denied the opportunity to go to university because of the level of student assistance. I can see that there are a lot of students who find it very difficult to remain in the tertiary system because of the level of student assistance, but I don't think it is a real barrier to entry to the post secondary education. So it is a question of what you do with relatively little financial resources. We've undertaken to spend in each of the three years (81, 82 and 83) a minimum of 100,000,000 dollars a year more on education than the present government has provided for.

*Q. Presumably that would be to government and not non-government schools, or largely.*

A. Yes.

*Q. Because under the present government they appear to be channelling funds to elites and away from government schools etc.*

A. Well look, that's not an enormous sum, \$100 million, but we put it in terms of a minimum commitment, we would like to do more, but the main function of an education policy in terms of the Commonwealth role, we see it

now as to reverse the trends of the last five years, to get some sort of hope

and optimism in to the system, so people can feel confident about its future, and really start to think about the changes that have to be made. You can't think about changes in the education system and what you would like to do in an expansive sort of way while you're being bludgeoned by government and told that you are responsible for youth unemployment, that you are hopeless and that you just have to continue as you are. That to me is disastrous psychology. This government doesn't see the relevance of education at all in my view. Except when they speak at speech nights at a wealthy independent school, when they talk about this school providing



the leaders of Australian society.

*Q. Perhaps that's their relevance. Well, talking of TEAS and trying to promote research, what would a Labor government do for post graduate students.*

A. Well, we've made three commitments in respect to post-graduate award holders. We made the commitments first of all on the basis of need, as we see it, balancing needs as one has to do. The present value of the award is about \$4,200 plus a little bit they got in the budget, all told about \$4,600. We estimated and made a commitment, we estimated that to restore the value of the award to what it used to be '77 after taking into account the taxation imposition, you would need to increase it to \$6,500. We've undertaken to do that. We've undertaken to try and extend gradually the number of post graduate awards, and thirdly we've said that from the time we get in to government we will arrange for the value of the post graduate award to be fixed by the Academic Salaries Tribunal. That is I think terribly important because what has happened is post graduate award holders have no political clout, and therefore the government at budget time every year has been able to completely ignore them, because they are not many voters, and so I think it's important to get their problem out of political process.

*Q. Do you think that the present school-to-work training schemes attack the problem of unemployment at all?*

A. They attack the problem of unemployment figures, I don't think they affect the problem of unemployment. On that issue, the Prime Minister in particular attacks the education system, as being responsible for youth unemployment. We waited here for two years for the great Williams Committee of Inquiry on Education and Training Report and about No. 8 of their findings was that the education systems has nothing to do with unemployment, it exists because there aren't any jobs. That finding he never mentions, although he said that it would provide a blueprint for the education system until the year 2000.

*Q. In regards to teacher training; this is one specific area that's had a great number of cutbacks and the latest is*



*that it will probably lead to a teacher shortage in the near future, and particularly as there is no actual oversupply of teachers at the moment it's just that they aren't being used where they should be, etc. What would a Labor government be doing as far as teacher education goes?*

Q. Well the great problem as you say is the discrepancy. There are said to be 7,000 unemployed in New South Wales and there are 8 in Tasmania. Now the population size is of course different but it shows the degree of planning. Tasmania has always had a system of negotiating with the teacher organisations about what intake they'll want for a particular period ahead, so they've been able to expand their teaching staff regularly every year. Part of the problem is that all these state co-ordinating bodies in tertiary education have got into the act, on this issue, and TEC has made an estimate of teacher supply and demand and so on which we think is immensely conservative you know, it assumes a dismal economy until the year 2000, if you look at their analysis of potential wastage rates of teachers, etc. What we would like to see, very much, is the Tertiary Education Commission adopting a much stronger role in projecting teacher training needs and so on, rather than leaving it to the State co-ordinating authority. And we would certainly support an expansion of teacher training from the predictions which they now make. The other point is

teacher trainee graduates are much more capable of being employed than people who haven't done that training. They have much better success in getting jobs . . .

*Q. Of a general nature . . . ?*

A. Yes. But people should be warned that there are difficulties about the expansion of the teacher workforce. You will only be able to do that if you can expand the education system generally and raise its sights a bit. In the school system, but you know, at Goulburn for example kids in the their third year have been told "When you graduate go away and come back in five years and we'll see if we can give you a job". I mean this is hopeless.

*Q. Another area which I think is of interest is the way in which (whether intentionally or not -- it depends on whether you believe in the conspiracy theory) the present government has neglected women in the education process, employment process, and finding employment. The way in which they support Crisis schemes which are generally in male dominated areas of employment, etc. etc. What would the Labor government be doing to actively promote equality of education for women and therefore leading on to a greater equality in employment etc.?*

A. Well, let me first of all make an admission. When we published that policy document there is no specific mention of women in education. It came to my knowledge that . . . we've been discussing with the teacher organisations and various groups concerned with education for two years, what their priorities were, and a week after we put out that document all the teachers unions came and said "But you've got nothing about women in education" and I said "Look I've been talking to you for about two years and you've never once mentioned that issue." Now I'm not trying to, excuse myself by saying that. We probably should have had something about it specifically. I think -- all I can say about that is that we would encourage as far as possible, (and I think a lot of the encouragement has to take place in the bureaucracies) a changed attitude to these things.

*Q. So it's trying to cope with it further down the line in schools where we're going to be educating girls, or in the education bureaucracy.*

A. Well, I think they are both going to get it. There is a difficulty about all these things. When you announce, for example, an education policy in part you're responding to very vocally expressed needs, and in part you have to be saying what you would do in 1981. And in the context of Australian politics, if you say what you would like to do in 1985, you get butchered. So we just say what we've said to make a start in 1981 of reversing trends in relation to education in Australia, in relation to education in the future, and we propose to start in this way. "That's the sort of method we've adopted to try to deal with the situation. I get letters from academics, saying -- "You say nothing about the role of universities as a community of scholars and its importance" and I write back and say I can't. If I am addressing an electorate of stockbrokers and wharf labourers, for example, that doesn't grab them. So there is a difficulty.

*Q. Are there any other specific areas of Labor education policies which we haven't touched on which you think are important?*

A. Well, secondary education mainly. I confess freely that the bulk of the expenditure will be in the school system.

Cont. on page 30



# Union; left and right

## UNION BASHING — THE BEGINNING

On Wednesday 20th August the ANU Union re-convened its Annual General Meeting for the purpose of passing the 1979 accounts, after one meeting rejected the books and another lapsed for want of a quorum.

The meeting drew a massive 18 people (out of circa. 5000 members), from which 12, including two board members for 1980-81, walked out claiming proceedings (a simple question-answer session) were "too complicated", leaving six people to probe the Union officials.

Proceedings promised to be lively, as those who read this non-biased apolitical student facility (that's what Uni. Council calls it) *Woroni*, would know that they (and hence the Left) have been critical of the way in which the Union has functioned. In brief, the loss for 1979 was \$95,916, a turnaround of \$102,365 from 1978. The Union's Executive Officer, Mr Tony Senti informed us that the deficit was basically a "book loss" accredited to the Union's writing off of all contributions to the Union building, which was deemed to be owned by the University itself. However, this does not explain why, amongst other things, the Refectory lost \$48,774 in 1979 (50.85% of the total

loss). Or Why the Gross Profit of the Bar was reduced by 55.85%, even allowing for a new accounting system for the cleaning service, or indeed why the wages bill was a massive \$204,453. Mr. Senti stated that he was aware of the problems of inefficiency. In this regard, one employee in administration has been retrenched and the cleaners are starting later, at a cheaper per hour rate. The refectory problem is also being looked into. However, he also admitted that for the fees from the General Services Fee EVERYBODY pays to the Union (for the innocent - \$90 in the first year, \$65 thereafter) the benefits accrued from membership was poor, with the Union being basically perceived as a "rock n' beer joint" and the lack of meeting rooms and alternate entertainments were common complaints. In an amazing revelation (disregarding the departing Chairs comment that we should pay for the Union "because it is there"), the Executive Officer admitted if there was an option as to pay or not *he would not pay*. Such a statement, from a person so deeply involved in the Union is indeed a matter of concern. It poses the question: does the average student gain \$65 of benefit from the Union,

or is the Member merely subsidising the idiosyncrasies of others who use services not commonly used, such as the Health Food Bar, the Knotholes Bar et al? Does the average student, who is more likely to use the Union Bar, or the Refectory, obtain value for his enforced pay out. Bearing in mind the Union budgets for a "nil" result, and received over \$2million in "membership contributions" (forced fees) one would hope for subsidised prices, especially considering the on-campus monopoly of fast food and grog the Union has. However, such is not the case. Prices at the Union are equal to, or, at times greater than market prices. Fewer students can therefore use the facilities and there will be a cycle downwards (recent price rises will not help) which is ultimately harmful to the Union and to those who use its facilities. *What can we do about it?* Firstly, we can become less apathetic. Instead of merely accepting decisions people can actively contribute at every given opportunity by voting at elections, and participating on meetings (460 out of 5000 voting, and 18/5000 attending an important meeting is hardly a democratic reflection of

Campus Community opinion). Further, one can solicit board members, informing them of your opinions (you can even attend board meetings, except when they are in camera). Indeed, if one feels strongly enough, one can gather 25 or more like minds and petition the Board (under sect 23(1) of the Union Constitution) to hold a general meeting where policy can be dictated. Thus, we must now begin to agitate. Whilst compulsory payment of fees to the Union stands, we must ensure that inefficiency is eliminated, and that students gain the benefits of subsidising the Union with subsidised prices. Maybe in this way we will gain a Union which reflects student needs, and a Union which will "KEEP US STRONG!"

Kerry Corke.

IS THIS HOW THE UNION SHOULD BE RUN?



## UNION BASHERS UNITE—THE END

On Tuesday the 23rd of September, at 1 pm approximately 100 people gathered in the Meetings room to discuss a very controversial issue. Two members of a rather frivolous and inherently sexist club at this Uni — "Blokes on Campus" wanted to pass a motion of *No confidence*, in the executive committee of the Union Board of Management and in Thelma Henderson — Services Manager. This motion read:

*Moved Freeman/Sedger*

"We move a vote of no confidence in the Executive Committee of the University Union and the Services Manager"

There is no objection to moving such a motion if there really is such a cause for lack of confidence in the executive committee, the Union Board or staff members of the Union by any group who feels they have a justified reason for expressing this lack of confidence to the extent of people losing positions. However, in this case the reasons seemed unjustified for such a move. "Blokes on Campus" really seem to have been displaying a bit of misdirected political muscle lately. Their recent involvement in SA meetings has been noted and they seem very mixed in the way they vote for things.

Well anyway, Malcolm Jackson, the chairperson of the Union Board opened the meeting and gave John Hallion a member of Blokes on Campus seven minutes to speak in favour of the motion. He explained the events leading up to the 20th of September when they held their Medieval Feast, and said why they called the meeting.

Mr John Hallion explained that he and Mr Hughes had discussed the holding of the function quite a long period of time ago, with Thelma Henderson (Services Manager) and had asked for the beer to be provided at cost price. And as a result of this discussion, which as Thelma pointed out was only a tentative booking, which was not confirmed until half the tickets were sold they had arranged their costing on the understanding that this had been promised to them. They had also wanted to use their crowd to serve the drinks on the premises, but it had been pointed out that this was against the Liquor Order and Trade Union practice. However in spite of this they had budgeted for \$1,000 and sold tickets at \$9 a head, only to find out when they confirmed their booking with Thelma Henderson, that they could not sell beer in kegs on the premises, and would have to use Union staff, which brought their cost up to \$1,470. They had then complained to Executive Committee meeting No. 23 on 3/9/80 and 24 on 12/9/80.

Malcolm Jackson — chairpersons then read the Executive Committee resolution relating to the matter — "That we donate \$88 worth of cider (retail) as a compensatory payment with reference to a possible breakdown in communications at an early stage in the planning of this function but without any admission of liability for divergence between expected and actual costs, given legal restrictions on the Union, and without this functioning as a precedent"

Mr Hallion, in spite of the mix up seeming to be from Blokes inefficiency, added that he felt that \$88

worth of cider was in no way compensatory to a probable loss of \$470.

Ian Nolan then read the relevant section from the Liquor ordinance relating to sale of liquor on the premises, and pointed out that during his period in office as chair person of the Board Thelma Henderson had always been very knowledgeable about laws relating to functions and had told him off several times for suggesting things contrary to these laws. He felt she wouldn't mislead members who wished to make such a booking. Sue McGrath also pointed out that Thelma had been firm about what could or could not be done in relation to a function with alcohol

Mr "wonderful" "rich" and "well dressed" Humphries felt there was evidence of inefficiency or guilt on behalf of Executive committee otherwise they would not have offered a keg of cider, and stated that he was voting no confidence in the Executive because of inaccessibility and responsibility for losses in trading areas. Students had a right to expect a degree of efficiency (in spite of the fact that this would mean sky high prices throughout the Union!) One noted that Gary Humphries has never attended a Board meeting.

Someone from "Blokes" then asked Malcolm Jackson to step down from the chair, as he felt that as a member of Executive he was included in the no confidence vote.

Malcolm then referred to sections 2 and 3 of the standing orders for general meetings and refused to step down. Humphries and Mastrofilippo moved a motion

"That the chairperson's ruling be overturned" which was carried.

Bob Quiggin took the chair as a non-Executive Board member.

John Hallion made the ridiculous observation that the trading figures in the 'Ref' had increased losses since 1978 when Thelma Henderson took the position of Services Manager.

Ian Nolan advised that the last three Boards had told the Services Manager to make a loss in the 'Ref' to keep food prices down.

The motion was then put:

*Moved Freeman/Sedger*

"That we move a vote of no confidence in the Executive Committee of the University Union and the Services Manager."

This was lost by 58 votes against to 35 votes for the motion (Ha! Ha! Ha!) The following foreshadowed motion was then put:

*Moved Nolan/Taylor*

"That this special general meeting expresses complete confidence in the Services Manager and the Executive Committee."

This was carried by 54 votes for to 25 votes against. One doesn't know why it was put because it seems to me to be a pretty sheepish thing to express complete confidence in the Executive Committee. The student body should be aware of what their Board is and be ready to criticize or condone as the case may be.

Well anyway, since the motion was lost we don't have to go through all the hassle of voting for Board members again!

Deej — Board member.



# "listen anarchist ....."

My original intention, as foreshadowed in Woroni No. 9, was to reply to Bob James' theories that have surfaced in Woroni this year. However a difficulty immediately arises when one tries to discern precisely what he said. This is because he deals with such unreliable concepts as — 'the Marxian construct', 'economist theory', 'authoritarian socialism', 'humanist socialism', 'Marxist reappraisal industry', and 'bourgeois consumptive individualism'. In addition we are expected to digest such general statements as, 'radicals have been radicalised by alienating experiences, that is why they are radicals, threats to maleness appear to be the reason why authors exclude the findings of recanters, life stylers and growth people, that Marxian theoreticians are dominated by male theoreticians and this consequently convinces many people of the exclusiveness of Marxism, that Marxism manipulates esoteric mysteries, that a social revolution has not occurred even inside the radical camp, and that what has to be done is to . . . . express total people liberation and not a limited male-oriented liberation. YE GODS! — HAVE WE BEEN LED ALL THIS WAY FOR THIS — This is the death of radicalism, Anarchists just crouch on the edge of the uranium wasteland and jibber endlessly about nothing.'

'Marxian construct' means Marxism, 'economist theory' means economics, and 'bourgeois consumptive individualism' means consumerism.

Theories by themselves mean little. Bob James has a theory that says we must:

*'give up defences and open our selves to honest equal dialogue with others. This is exceedingly difficult' but it is the only way the socialist revolution has any chance of succeeding.*

This is a bourgeois platitude. It sounds sweet but its effect is to mystify and therefore blunt the necessary political tasks that must be undertaken before people can open themselves in the way James' yearns for. Honest equal dialogue is not an attribute of capitalism. It only exists in capitalism in the minds of a few who desire utopia regardless of the actual environment we all live and grow up with. The end result is the buttressing of bourgeois society and values because some radicals are entering the socialist movement saying that we can get real humanity before socialism and that what's worse — we have to get it before we can have socialism. What rot! We all want honest equal dialogue but we must address ourselves to contending with bourgeois political economy first. Bob James' theory is a social impossibility and can only occur in fringe groups and unsocial concentrations of radicals like university campuses. Its final result is to leave capitalism, unopposed in every way but rhetoric and so it is therefore a bourgeois theory.

Marxism has said that social conditioning is a product of social life, and that it is necessary to change social life before these can be true humanity (humanity is what James really means when he says honest equal dialogue).

Radicals should take the time out to study the Marxist theory of social development before they allow themselves to be sucked in by the overtures of anarchy.

The "defences" Bob James introduced rather loosely are really human

attributes that recognize their current position in political economy. For example in slave-owning societies the bulk of the population was "honestly" racist and could not become non-racist until slavery became redundant. People did not become non racist just because slavery was discredited in the minds of the abolitionists. It would have been a big blunder for the abolitionist movement to have said that the only way slavery could be abolished was for blacks and whites to give up their self-defences and open themselves to honest equal dialogue with each other.



MULTINATIONALS, ITT and Harold Geneen, CIA.

SOVIETS, traitors, flu carriers.

Also, the women's movement should not be asked to give up their defences, such as the separate women's group, women's paper and theatre etc. In order to enter into honest equal dialogue with male chauvinists Male chauvinism has to go first. Indeed, I doubt whether defence is the right word for there is nothing to defend that is separable from and therefore not a part of our essential being. Our defences are symptoms which consequently cannot change until our essential social being changes.

Bourgeois radicals (that is radicals who have escaped from real society by rising above it through competition) do in fact attempt to change themselves and establish their own coven of ideologically correct people but most recognise that we are first and foremost social beings with as much responsibility to society as to ourselves as isolated individuals.

Workers and other citizens still rely on expressing their individualism within capitalism through consumerism and mass culture. They are not aware that they are being oppressed and are not aware that they are being denied real culture and are being abused by the owners of consumer oriented production and distribution.

There is only one society which will consist of humanity and equality and that is a fully fledged Communist society. Under fully fledged communism one individual is immediately equal to any other in the same society and becomes unequal if he or she attempts to oppose their individuality against society. Thus anarchism, espousing communism through anarchy results in revolutionary terror repression. This was represented by Bakunin's piece that accompanied Bob James' article on page 11 of Woroni No. 7. Communism will come to Australia only when capitalism is redundant and the Australian people en masse want it. Socialist revolution, that has occurred in several nations so far, or socialist evolution as pretended by bits of the ALP, cannot and have not achieved communist equality. All socialist societies are imperfect, (more imperfect the more bourgeois the judge.) There are many people who claim attention in the student press and Australia's popular

culture by criticising socialist countries from the point of view of bourgeois' perfect ability. They are then infatuated with their success — given them by capitalism and are encouraged to further heights to attack Marxism. And thus we get people such as Val Routley who tells us we have to abandon, Marxist materialism, determinism, the class approach and explanation of history and the state etc. She too returns radical theory to the domain of Bakunin. Whilst she criticises Bob James idiosyncratic considerations with out reasoning she forgets to reason her own case and even salutes the resultant plethora of unreasoned jibberings by calling for a variety of anarchist economic positions and for mixed options. Because anarchists don't scientifically reason their case, and even sometimes think that this is an invalid male-type activity, they end up unable to find an acceptable anarchist theory even amongst themselves. If you have six or seven anarchists at the end of the Union bar you'll have six or seven different anarchist theories. What a wasteland. Everyone ends up, fatigued



WOMEN'S MOVEMENT: day care, Susan Brownmiller, ideology, idealism, moral prerogative.

WOMEN'S MOVEMENT: lobbying, economic justification, political clout, Eleanor Smead, cold numbers, leverage.

and demoralized and restricting their collective activities to real basic campaigns on which they can agree.

What we need is a Marxist movement even though the middle class and students attack the idea, because it only can provide the political understanding that is capable of taking the whole of society to a real humane future.

Even though student radicals generally spurn such endeavours it is necessary to work with women who believe that lesbians are sick, that Rad-Fems "need a good fuck", and that the women's role is to look after the children and the house. It is also necessary to work with workers who think that capitalism is the best of all worlds, that Fraser is doing a good job and that blacks don't deserve anything because they haven't got any initiative.

Students like to think they've risen above these sorts of attitudes and in this they place themselves in opposition to them. The first thing student radicals do when they join the workforce (without using their Uni. degree) is join the ALP or the Communist Party. They are then able to enter into practical political activity with workers because they have rid themselves of bourgeois idealist conceptions such as anarchism.

Bourgeois society survives by increasing the products available to society. This is achieved by forcing as many people as possible to participate productively in production, distribution and consumption, by using anti-social and antihumanitarian means that have and are damaging the whole fabric and psychology of society.

To achieve real humanity from out of this, one of the essential things we must do is to weed out speculative unscientific notions about humanity such as anarchism. One of today's problems can be seen as being to ensure that anarchist ideas, and other university student radicalisms, do not infect the ALP, Communist Party, social movements or trade unions especially AUS.

The bourgeoisie, most of the ALP and anarchists such as Bob James and Val Routley all attempt to discredit Marxism. Again this is mostly unreasoned subjective reactions to such catchwords as authority and hard line. I have dealt with authority in Woroni No. 9 so will only now deal with Bob James characterization of Marxists as 'hard-line' in Woroni No. 8, page 2. In this

he is representing a tendency that has spread into the whole radical left at ANU. The use of terms like 'soft line' and 'hard line' is an attempt to manipulate symbols that sit happily on the cranium rather than gear oneself to investigate what is really occurring. These terms are nothing but euphemisms for humane and inhumane as they confront mankind. We all want a humane co-operative society free of hard line politics, choices and culture but only bourgeois radicals could really do the gymnastics necessary to believe that soft alternatives are possible under capitalism. Capitalism is the historical zenith of inhumanity and propagates hard line experiences universally. One cannot really chose whether one wants a hardline or softline political response because we can only attempt to perceive what is necessary. Capitalism will get even more hardline as it goes into crisis, which can take society over the brink into fascism or into a period similar to the Medieval Dark Ages.

Cont. on page 25

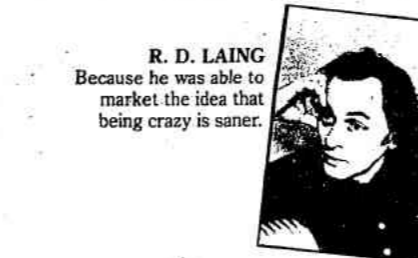
## PIONEERS OF SOFT-LINING



**ED MUSKIE**  
Because he cried in New Hampshire in 1972. We were disgusted. We didn't yet see its appeal. It was too early for the Soft-Line.



**PAUL SIMON**  
Because he was a loner and lent integrity to the idea that sweet mixed with bitter made sensitive.



**R. D. LAING**  
Because he was able to market the idea that being crazy is saner.



**MAO TSE-TUNG**  
Because he showed us that hard leaders overseas had gone soft and that as an enemy he was benign.



## INSPIRATION

# An inspiration of the campus child care collective



To get to the Campus Child Care Collective you drive along Liversidge Street towards the Staff Centre. However instead of turning right into the Staff Centre for lunch, take the track opposite to the left which winds through peppercorns, tall gums and cypresses. Presently you will come across a small playground where, at the moment, a large sandpit is under construction. Here, if it is a sunny day, you'll

see children absorbed in their make believe games; the odd one year old bikkie of the future practising wheelies on a tricycle; Kids swinging and climbing monkey fashion on the swings. If you open the gate and walk in towards the building you may notice a mother reading a story to a group of children, and you'll probably meet Angie, our invaluable pre-school worker, setting up, painting, playdough or

other creative activity on our sunny north facing verandah.

Directly inside the door you'll see further evidence of the co-operative self-supportive nature of this creche in the form of lists of essential items (such as soap, tea, coffee) and members' names alongside them.

Right inside the building, a large, light airy room you'll notice the special areas — a nursery and separate play area for the babies and another room for the older pre-school children. You may notice that the floor coverings are shabby — understandable as the collective gets no grants at all from the Office of Child Care.

You'll probably be met at this stage by one of the mothers or by Barbara or Jeanette, our morning and afternoon nurses, who, with Angie are there every day and must take much of the credit for the friendly secure atmosphere. As well as these people, three, four or even five parents are on duty depending on how many children are being looked after. Each mother (or father) agrees to do one duty per week. This entitles each member to use the creche for up to five four hour sessions per week.

If you enquired further about

the running and organization of this collective you'd find that fees — \$2.25 per session — don't even cover the wages bill so necessary improvements (such as the larger sandpit) are carried out by members. Most, though not all, of the members of this collective are students. It is easy to have confidence in the way children are treated as, through the weekly rostered duty parents have a chance to become involved with their child and all the other children and to see how they all relate to each other and learn the sometimes difficult, lessons concerning social behaviour.

Other details: children bring their own lunch, and a piece of fruit which is pooled at "fruit time" as well as lunch. These are important social occasions at the centre. Parents also supply their own babies' nappies. The Campus Child Care Collective operates during university term time, and, if there is enough demand, parents organize their own holiday roster. If you want further details contact Barbara Bowen (49 2976).

Sue Taffe.

## Children untouched by gay parents' sexual code

At a time when some homosexual mothers are battling to court to retain custody of their children, a noted psychiatrist has found data indicating that children of gays and transsexuals are not likely to adopt their parents' sexual preference.

Richard Green of the State Uni-

versity of New York at Stony Brook, well known for his work on childhood gender identity, studied 37 children who were being raised by female homosexuals or parents who had changed their sex; at least 36 of them, he says, have conventional sexual preferences or are on their way to developing them.

The children Green studied ranged in age from three to twenty, and Green studied them over a period of two years. Most knew of their parents' 'atypical sexual identity'; several of the children of transsexuals remembered what their parents were like before the sex change. Green tested the younger children on various characteristics that in combination have been found to lead to a later heterosexual orientation.

One child did not show clear heterosexual patterning. Of the rest, none had homosexual or transsexual fantasies. When asked to draw a person, the boys drew males first, the girls females. Most of the preteens opted for a peer group of the same sex, and all thirteen who had reached adolescence were attracted to the opposite sex. Their career aspirations proved quite traditional: boys wanted to be doctors, firemen and policemen; girls named 'teacher' or 'nurse' as their goals — with a few choices of 'doctor' thrown in.

Unconventional parents may have little effect on a child's sexuality. Green suggests, because they are not

the sum of the child's environment. Children spend many hours watching television and reading, he says, and are exposed through mass media and their peers to conventional family styles and conventional patterns of psychosexual development.

Green is currently studying matched groups of divorced heterosexual and homosexual mothers and their children, which he expects will reinforce his tentative conclusions that 'children being raised by transsexual or homosexual parents do not differ appreciably from children raised in more conventional family settings.'

From: *Psychology Today* December (1979) Gemini Publ., London.



### AUSTRALIAN UNION OF STUDENTS REGIONAL ORGANISER ELECTIONS

Elections are being held for the position of New South Wales Regional Organiser in September & October

The candidates for election are:  
STEPHEN WARE  
JOHN CORKILL  
PAUL FORDE

Watch notice boards and student publications for details of polling places and times.

All financial members of the union are eligible to vote.

Postal Ballots are available from the National Returning Officer, 95 Drummond Street, Carlton, Victoria 3053.



# JOURNEY

We live in a society which denies us knowledge of our herstory, knowledge of the pain our sisters are experiencing; in our street, the country we live in, on the Earth. This society is patriarchy-the State of Rape! The ways in which we are denied self knowledge are many; patriarchy employs its chief tools; capitalism, racism and religion to cloud the reality of wimmin's experience. As the clouds cluster, a storm is mounting, lightning flashes exploding/exposing the invisibility of darkness, when wimmin are no longer looking but Seeing!

The male war against wimmin has been and is being waged on a personal, bureaucratic and state level. Herstorically we See wimmin chained to men and viewed as male property. Those wimmin who did not have a personal oppressor (husband or father) were shunned by society and viewed as public property, suffering or dying at the hands of any/every man.

Laws sanctioned violence against wimmin and denied wimmin self determination and economic viability. Organised (State) violence against wimmin concentrated on wimmin without personal male oppressors; Widows and Spinsters. Another example is the fanatical Witch purging craze which swept Europe in the patriarchally termed 'Renaissance' period, where nine million wimmin were tortured and murdered. History repeats itself, the misogyny covered over by academic males whose writing of 'history' conveniently left out the facts of wimmin's suffering. Feminists know the implications of the statement, 'His-story'; one of repeated violence against wimmin.

No woman is allowed to be free; the patriarchy exacts punishment on those wimmin who dare to break the chains, and tightens the chains on wimmin with the potential to break them — all wimmin!

Feminists have worked for many years to set up refuges, rape crisis centres, demanding law reforms, anti-discrimination acts and equal opportunities for wimmin. Concessions have been given to feminists to 'shut them up' and alleviate the hypocritical consciences of males, however, as wimmin are helping each other break the patriarchal chains and forge the stronger links of female friendship, male power is being threatened.

All men have the power to rape, batter and mutilate any woman, regardless of her socio/economic class, culture or colour. Wimmin are *still* regarded as the property of men, to use, abuse and manipulate.

Now an increasing number of wimmin are Seeing their position as the "2nd Sex", and are taking the obvious steps to combat it; withdraw all wimmin energy from men and seek only to aid, comfort and Be with other wimmin. This withdrawal goes right across the spectrum of WimminBeing.

Lesbians, the Spinsters of the 20th century, because they choose to be subject to a personal male oppressor are therefore a special target of men, they must be purged by the patriarchy in other ways.

The word 'lesbian' has been used by men to invalidate, accuse, insult and threaten wimmin. Because Lesbians/Wimmin identified Wimmin have a total commitment to wimmin they are the wimmin who openly demonstrate their anger against violence against wimmin and set up refuges and rape crisis centres. The patriarchally employs its media to slander, ridicule

and invalidate feminist refuges etc. Funds are cut or refused, so that wimmin have to provide their own limited finances (noting that wimmin, particularly 'known lesbians' are denied paid work, job security or decent wages), to continue refuges and crisis services. The purpose of denying support for Feminist groups is to force wimmin to return to their male wardens/gaols, so that they no longer present a threat. The bureaucratic claw of the patriarchy further enforces this by denying married/defacto wimmin independent economic status, holding off as long as possible payment for 'deserted wives', 'supporting mothers' (again patriarchally termed definitions for wimmin, always in relation to the man), pensions and enforcing the power situation where wimmin have to beg for survival or prostitute themselves back to men.

How does the patriarchy deal with Lesbians/Feminists who continue their lifestyles even under these circumstances? In Russia three feminists were recently exiled (or so the capitalist press has told us — they could be dead!) In Australia the State-police, armed forces, ASIO, government agencies practise organised 'legitimate' violence.

Specifically, Darwin and Alice Springs wimmin are experiencing constant harassment, intimidation and assault. Feminists are being beaten on the street, followed by police and hired thugs, ASIO and the CIA (American 'Intelligence' agency), but don't expect to read about it in the patriarchal press.



## JOURNEY INTO BEING WITH OUR SELF AND SISTER SELVES.

Confused,  
Verging on the edge,  
the chasm of self-hate  
Hopelessness, defeat

Toppling,  
Its a chasm I know,  
intimately  
a chasm-cage  
built to my  
specifications  
by men

I rage against it,  
screaming, knowing its  
timelessness.

Futility  
I know it ...  
I helped build it

I know where  
my chasm leads —  
to M Wards  
any degradation  
to political chasteness,  
self-hate, death

No, not again  
mad is not beautiful  
Safety is not love  
Suicide is not strong

I will not topple  
Fight my sweet,  
For it's all you have  
Take anger as your lover.

mardhi.

## Listen Anarchist ...

Continued from page 23

Rising unemployment, increasing drug addiction, outbreaks of violence that occurred in Newcastle last year and Miami USA this year, the closure of factories and the state of governments of Charles Court, Fraser Thatcher and Regan (?) are not indicative of the possibility of a soft line. Communism must, through the withering of the state, be responsible for making society free from hardline politics but this has yet to occur.

When radical movements for social change turn into soft movements they turn their back on social change and become instead movements that are co-opted by bourgeois society to serve as a release valve for reforms of the most excesses of capitalism. Bourgeois ideology and political economy is quite open to softline popular mass movements and students are quite hungry for the flush of success that follows media coverage, large demonstration, or reforms in an 'establishment'. In this radicals seek out, not the lowest, but the highest common denominator without realising that there is only one thing that is common — our capitalist existence and its oppressed humanity. The continued existence of capitalism then becomes a de facto prerequisite of radical activity and radical activity becomes more and more conditioned to seeking reforms in capitalism and putting working class politics, Marxism and theoretical study into the 'too hard' basket.

Anarchism provides an easy way out because one can satisfy oneself by asserting that self-management is good, that authority is bad, that class analysis is redundant, that police should be abolished, that a state is evil, elections are useless farce! and that Marxism is redundant. In all this they are encouraged forth by the bourgeoisie which believes the same things. Even the most radical elements and the most militant of activists, with the strongest sounding rhetoric in time end up in bourgeois parties or institutions. The Americans Jerry Rubin and Abbie Hoffman illustrate this splendidly, in Australia the super-radical Maoists end up in alliance with the bourgeoisie and being criticised for being "trapped within bourgeois ideology" (criticism of Michael Dunn an ex ANU radical — in BOWYANG No. 4), or else like the internationalist socialist — Rick Kuhn they present themselves to the ALP and are accepted!!

Today's university radicals are unwittingly using the new environmental, cultural, sexual and Aboriginal issues to induce a break with Marxism. In part this is a result of their own procrastination that was well represented in Simone de Beauvoir's *Mandarins* when Henri finds himself confronted with the need for politics but finds that "if he really wanted to extend his knowledge, it would require years of study. Economics, history, philosophy — he would never be done with it! What a job! And all that just to come to terms with Marxism!"

But it is also a result of bourgeois disruption of their movements with mass media, bourgeois sociology and populism. We must also remember that in large number most of the radicals come from the bourgeoisie and with exceptions, belong forever to it, and have great difficulty extricating themselves from its mystifications.

CHRIS WARREN





# 2XX - ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

On Tuesday September 9, Campus Community Broadcasters Association held its Annual General Meeting. Reports were presented to outline 2XX's management over the 1979-80 period as well as a detailed financial statement (this is available in the form of a booklet from the Station Manager, Liz O'Brien, at 2XX). As well, all positions on the CCBA Board were declared open: nominated institutional delegates were ratified and six worker representatives positions were elected.

Over one hundred people attended the meeting: a surprisingly high figure but one that argues well for the increased interest that 2XX has generated this year, both in terms of programming and community involvement. The meeting was opened at 8.30 pm by the retiring president Claire McGrath. Before giving the Board report two constitutional changes were accepted by the meeting: that a representative from the ACT Trades and Labour Council be appointed to the CCBA Board, and that a representative from Jobless Action be appointed to the CCBA Board.

There were several points that came from the Annual Report: (1) that 2XX cannot afford to be complacent, although it has enjoyed considerable growth and success in the past year, since it will probably be only six months before they face the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal for licence renewal hearings.

(2) The success 2XX has gained this year has, in part, been in response to the Board's genuine effort to involve more volunteer workers in the running of the station: "the structures are such that openness and forthright discussion can be encouraged and it is important that all volunteer workers become involved in decision making". (3) 2XX has applied for its power to

be increased to one kilowatt from the present 300 watts but have been told that they can only do this if they have a directional array aerial which would cost \$200,000. There is a need for a concerted public campaign on this issue.

(4) Before the end of this year 2XX intends to hold community consultation meetings to which it will be inviting a wide cross section of community groups.

As well, the Board recommended to the meeting that the structure of administration at the station consists of the Station Co-ordinator, the Station Engineer, and five permanent part-time co-ordinators. This structure greatly improves the operational side of 2XX and was overwhelmingly approved by the meeting.

Ian Malloy (Treasurer) in presenting the Financial Report, gave reassuring news that the station was well on the way to recovery after the catastrophic financial position that existed during the 1978-79 financial year. Its income this year has trebled and has resulted in a profit of \$17,562 which is being used, in part, to reduce creditors. It is a good position in which to be since it is now able to pay the part-time appointed workers a wage rather than \$70 in weekly stipends while at the same time reduce its debts. A new auditor, S.G. Clark is now responsible for accounts.

Liz O'Brien (Station Co-ordinator) presented the Admin. Team Reports. The role of trainees at the station is being reassessed. More trainees now use 2XX (there were over 200 this year) and, as a means to involve them in station programming, an apprentice system is being introduced. This involves a regular announcer taking responsibility for one or more trainees and incorporating them into their program.

As such, no announcer can assume their air-time is 'sacrosanct'.

Terry McGee (Chief Engineer) gave a general outline of the technical status of 2XX. A new transmitter is now in service but no improvement in the quality of sound is possible since there are other stations that broadcast on the same frequency (one is located in Ipswich, Qld and another in Tasmania). The need to increase power was a central theme in his report. Several options are available, including moving to a new frequency. This will be discussed by the Board. Clive Miller raised the point of a technical team being formed under Terry's guidance so that minor problems at the station could be solved when Terry was not scheduled to work.

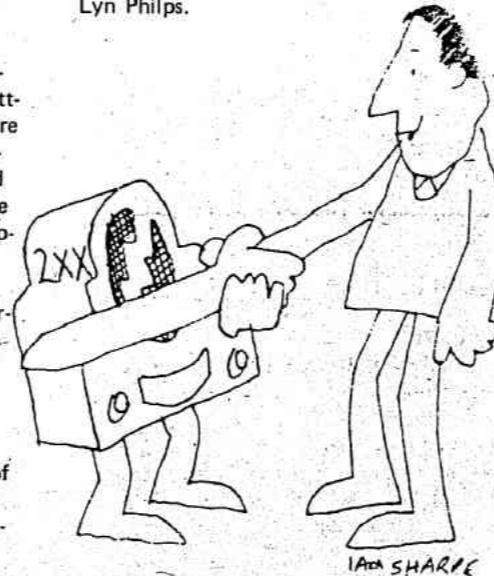
The meeting accepted all the reports and began the process of electing worker representatives. Eight workers were nominated and the results are listed below.

A final word comes from someone infrequently associated with 2XX but interested in attending the AGM (i.e. someone not familiar with the station decision making procedures in 'formal and informal decision making modes'): "something seemed a little bit sleazy". The meetings procedure was at times slack with suggested amendments from the floor being passed over without adequate discussion. The budget for example was presented superficially: how was the increased income obtained? Annual General Meetings present the opportunity, perhaps the only opportunity, for all members of the PBAA to be present in the decision making process. Any discussion from the floor should be encouraged. As well, it should be clearly determined at the beginning of such meetings what procedure the meeting will adopt: formal or inform-

al?

## ORGANIZATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES:

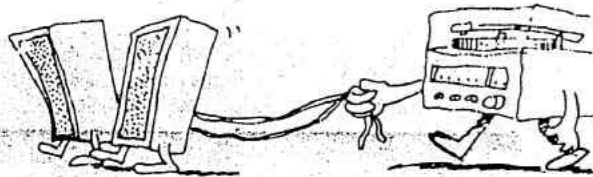
Australian National University:  
Brendon O'Dwyer (Secretary)  
ANU Research Students' Association:  
ANU Students' Association: Greg Falk  
Canberra College of Advanced Education: Sarah Sherwood  
CCAE Students' Association: Jane Salmon.  
ACT Council of Social Service: Di Riddell  
Ethnic Broadcasting Association:  
Arvind Kalia  
Canberra School of Music: Arthur Davies  
ACT Sports Council:  
ACT Trades & Labour Council:  
Jobless Action:  
Worker Representatives:  
Lydia Butchmann (President)  
Ian Malloy (Treasurer)  
Ian Anderson (Senior Vice-President)  
Col Enright (Vice President)  
Chris Castellari (Public Officer)  
Lyn Philips.



Ian SHARPE

## stop press :

## 2XX NEEDS A POWER INCREASE



Contact between the 2XX technical staff and the Department of Post and Telecommunication has indicated that any application to increase transmitter power would be rejected. There is now a formal application to the Minister for Post and Telecommunication for a power increase to one kilowatt at the present frequency of 1008 kHz or, if this is not technically possible, for a power increase to one kilowatt on the vacant frequency of 1125kHz.

2XX is seeking the committed support of its listeners and local politicians in this application as 2XX plays

a vital role in serving the Canberra community which it should be able to reach without vast financial outlay. They are asking their listeners, especially those with reception problems, to write requesting a power increase to the Minister for Post and Telecommunications, the Canberra Times and to come into 2XX and sign a petition.

Community Radio 2XX has recently purchased a new transmitter which has a capability of broadcasting at the increased power of one kilowatt in comparison to the 300 watt at which

we now broadcast.

It is of increasing concern that 2XX is unable to fulfil the terms of its licence in broadcasting to the entire community of Canberra and its environs. Its present low transmitting power means that a substantial part of the community is unable to receive 2XX at night and reception is poor even during daylight hours. Concern has also been voiced by the Ethnic Broadcasters Council that the ethnic programmes on 2XX are not reaching the entire non-English speaking community, especially in the Queanbeyan district.

### CONCERT

There will be a PRE-ELECTION CONCERT to win support for a power increase on Thursday 16th October at the Canberra Workers' Club. It will feature Eric Bogle, Kathie O'Sullivan and Dennis Kevans. Time: 8 pm - Cost \$5.



# LOCAL MUSIC

## VACANT LOT

OK, all of you avid music fans out there, this article is about a band who no longer exists. In fact to be absolutely truthful, neither does the next band described on this page, so if you only want to keep up with the *current* music scene, don't bother with this and go back and read about anarchy or whatever other delights this issue may hold in store. I'm not even quite sure why I am writing this unless it is to record for posterity the fact that Canberra has some music worth writing about.

Anyway, this is about the Vacant Lot, a band whom you may or may not have encountered during your stay at this salubrious establishment. The nucleus of this group appeared from Garran and Burton Halls, a fact which is interesting in itself as during my somewhat extended stay at this university I cannot recall any other band of note in Canberra, who has been so closely connected with this university. The Vacant Lot were formed around July 79 and played original songs from the start, a fairly uncommon procedure for a Canberra band. Four of the members of the band Fergus Armstrong (guitarist), George Hansen (vocalist), David Phillip (drums) and Bruce Hart on bass were in a rather short lived group called Cot Death in 1978, and they were joined by keyboardist Alex Weasel in '79.

Several interesting features make this group worthy of notice. They did claim to be the fastest band in Canberra (you may dispute among yourselves the artistic merits of this facet of their music), and they definitely did get away from conventional chord patterns and structures, keeping drums and guitars reasonably basic and leaving a fair bit of room for improvisation on keyboards. It was widely recognized that their vocalist, George, couldn't sing, which may seem slightly odd to those of you who believe that a singer should possess some vocal talent but as George himself has said, this forced the band to construct their songs around George's voice and forced the instruments to provide the melody. There were three songwriters in the band, Bruce, Fergus and Alex and everyone except the drummer had a turn at singing, however the lyrics, most of which were fairly personal were usually quite difficult to understand probably due in part to bad P.A. systems.

Their last performance was at the Deakin Inn on the ninth of August with Tactics and the Thought Criminals and as I'm sure those of you who were there would agree, it was a pretty good night. This, however is not the end of the Vacant Lot story — they are making an EP through the Doublethink Agency in Sydney in October and some of you may like to invest in this record of one of the most original bands Canberra has produced.

fran.

## QUINTREX BOP

Now, some facts and figures about a band called Quintrex Bop who are no longer around in their current lineup. They were formed in October 79 by Glenn Wines (guitarist) and Paul Sheehan (bassist) who were joined by Bryn Evans (probably better known as Eddie Evil) on vocals and Peter Mutkins on drums. Glenn and Eddie were together earlier in a band called Fab and Peter was at one point a member of Glass. Mark Fraser (ex drummer for Capital Punishment) replaced Peter round about four months ago.

A band with a definite new wave/punk sound, their music was meant for dancing and Eddie claims their influences to be the Beatles, the Vitrators, Gary Glitter and T Rex. They started off doing covers but by the time their last lineup broke up, were doing mainly originals on stage, the main visual emphasis was placed on the singer and Eddie always encouraged audience reaction to the point of shouting abuse at them.

The split in the current lineup was due to half of the band's plans to move to Sydney. Originally they were all going to go and try to make a name for themselves in Sydney but unfortunately that didn't work out and the future of Quintrex Bop is now uncertain, though Glenn and Paul are probably taking the name to Sydney. An EP was recorded a couple of months ago featuring a revised studio version of Judith (the other was on the Canberra Calling EP), and versions of 'Royalty Sucks', 'Effigy in Plastic' and 'Household Garbage'. The guitarist and Peter Dixon paid for the record and it was engineered by Peter Coleman. Reasonable quality was achieved on the EP and the band is relatively pleased with it but its future release is uncertain. Eddie has now joined Glass who can be seen at various venues round town, and Mark is investigating the possibility of forming a band with ex Vacant Lot member Bruce Hart. So there you are, another chapter of Canberra's music-history recorded for future generations.

### VACANT LOT - Lyrics

*Dark wooly coat  
buttoned to the throat  
A living head sticks out,  
breaths and sees about.  
Afternoon is everywhere  
hidden in its own glare.*

*On the bus  
Heading west  
Both of us  
Felt depressed*

*Nightshades pass  
Through reflections in the glass  
When in transit  
Nowhere you can sit  
without being alone in the bad way  
Try to think about the other day*

*Last night an Asian ate a sandwich in the toilet  
She didn't care, being there didn't seem to spoil it*

*Shrill shrieking  
Radio Peking*

*Bullshit burns in the hearth  
Bullshit burns on the hearth,  
Red rose in the fire.  
Cold covered frost white grass,  
Girl behind barbed wire*

*Wollen scarf warms my neck  
Buttered toast soothes my plate;  
Turds floating in the bath,  
Girl seeks exit too late.*

*Pan on page; three a.m.  
Electric light burns up sweat.  
Mind immersed in destiny.  
Girl in bed; sheet is wet.*

*Water drained from the tap,  
Time seeps through the shower.  
Bath turns, dehydrates,  
Girl begins to flower.*

*Lazy beach, stretching slow  
Waves hang limp in fear.  
Fishing boat calm and stark  
Girl feels danger near*

*Earthy road rained and wet  
Fast car roams in the lifeline.  
Evil curve, lurking blind;  
Girl explodes her landmine  
She wanders desolate  
Holding soft my hand  
Her eyes blur numbed in love  
I try to understand  
I try to understand/ I try to understand  
I try to understand/ I try to understand*

PETER CAMPBELL (see pic) →

Tues. 14 Oct., 9-12 Boot & Flogger

Wed 8 30pm: Uptite Wine Bar

Thurs 7.30: Daifullah Centre,  
Currie Cres. Kingston \*

Friday, 4-6pm: ANU

8pm: Matilda's

Sunday 8 30 pm: Haydon Centre,  
Franklin St.

Manuka.

with Ross Nobel Band.



Woroni 2 October 1980 27



# ORGANISED CRIME IN AUSTRALIA

Four books are here reviewed. They are discussed in relation to how much they reveal of organized crime in Australia.

1. *The Land Racket* by Leonie Sandercock, 1979, Silverfish.

The subtitle of this book is, *The Real Costs of Property Speculation*. Speculating on land or houses belongs to the realm of organized crime for two main reasons. Firstly, Sandercock says that by definition property speculation provides unearned profit (hence theft). This profiteering is not only highly organized but also socially acceptable. She talks of the urban land booms in Melbourne in 19th century and explains that what allowed some individuals to profit from increased land values was simply growth in the size of the community.

The pattern of property speculation continued into the 20th century and now receives underhand support from politicians and planners in strategic places. The 20th century approach provides a more convincing argument, I feel, for the existence of organized crime. Chiefly, it is the process of zoning which facilitates bureaucratic corruption.

Basically, any city and its surrounds are divided into various zones e.g. rural, residential, light industrial etc. Speculators such as insurance companies, commercial banks, building societies and finance companies can use the money lent to them to buy up cheap land and then attempt to pressure and secretly lobby planning officials to have the land rezoned, e.g. from rural to residential.

The sub-divided lots can then be sold individually for considerable profits. Alternatively, government planners could secretly notify a speculator that rezoning of a particular parcel of land was imminent. The land would

then be quickly bought up at the depressed price and resold after rezoning again for considerable profit.

Sandercock points out that in this situation it is the urban homeseeker who loses out by paying inflated prices for his/her ¼ acre block of dirt in a distant, poorly serviced housing estate. Meanwhile, the large finance and development corporations responsible for the initial swindle, keep the new homeowner tied to them by way of repayments.

This system of "robbing from the poor to give to the rich" is quite similar to other more commonly recognized crime. The people who purchase the goods and services provided by organized crime come from all classes in society. That is, a heroin customer or prostitute's customer for instance could either be an apprentice spray painter or a medical intern. However once the illegal or outlaw capital is amassed by criminals it is ploughed back into legal business to maintain some type of facade, or it is paid in bribes to officials. Either way, disadvantaged sections of society do not share the good fortunes of criminal syndicates. Both the insurance company and the illegal gambling house have the net effect of being reverse Robin Hoods.

After a series of land purchases by the Victorian Housing Commission in 1973-74 it became clear to the public that corruption ran rife in the Victorian Liberal Government. Briefly, the State Cabinet gave the Housing Commission an open slather to buy up 1,000 acres of rural land at each of four different locations close to the suburban fringe. \$10 million was quickly spent with little supervision in order to pre-empt the Federal Labor Government establishing a Land Commission for Melbourne. The land was grossly over-valued and 2/3 of the land at Pakenham has subsequ-

ently been found to be subject to flooding. Five years later (as of last year) none of the land has been developed because the costs of establishing basic residential amenities are so high.

In the wake of this scandal, an Inquiry headed by Sir Gregory Gowans was conducted. Gowans repeatedly outlined plausible hypotheses or scenarios as to how corruption occurred but said that the evidence was insufficient to apportion guilt except in two cases: a middle-level Housing Commission purchasing officer and a real estate agent who bribed him. Gowans recommended that criminal proceedings be instituted on them. He also found that two companies and an individual had committed offences under the Estate Act, but that prosecution was impossible only because of the lapse in time. Rumours circulating at the time suggested that bribes had been paid not so much to individuals but into Liberal Party campaign funds.

It is not surprising that the two Liberal M.P.s. who chose to criticize the Hamer Government over the land deals were subsequently expelled from the party. This is quite similar to the attempts to silence people like George Freeman and Darcy Dugan when they began to speak out on organized crime.

On reflection, six key characteristics of organized crime fit property speculation quite well.

- . Illegality
- . Markets
- . Corruption
- . Networks/Organizations
- . Interface with legitimate business
- . Access to power.

That the State is a site of class struggle is also demonstrated in *The Land Racket*. The people or companies with the right money and right connections can further these interests considerably via the vehicle of official governmental bodies. Karl Marx's statement that "Property equals theft" coincides well with Sandercock. Her allusions suggest that perhaps Capitalism itself could well be viewed as one big organized criminal racket.

*The Godfather in Australia*  
by Bob Bottom, 1979, A.H. & A.W. Reed Pty Ltd.

A couple of paragraphs at the beginning of the book describe the author as a "central figure in the fight against organized crime in Australia". He was, in 1978, the Wran Government's Investigation Liaison Officer on crime and now works for the State Opposition in the same field.

His book suffers from shallowness because he tries to cover so much material. Going right back to the 1920's, he describes the early mafia-style activities of the Italian immigrants living in the Queensland cane field areas, emphasizing the Black Hand of Fate. Allegedly, this is a secret criminal society responsible for most of the underworld murders up until the 1960's. It was then that the term mafia came into common usage in Australia. Bottom persists in using the term 'mafia' interchangeably with organized crime simply because it is used so extensively, however he himself states that,

"In the realm of organized crime much remains obscure or impenetrable, depending on false images." (p.14)

Bottom ferretted out a report that was presented to the Government in 1965 but never officially released. It was prepared by the F.B.I. hotshot on mafia, John Cusack. In it lie allegations of a master organization called "the Honoured Society".



"From the proceeds of rackets, society leaders made loans to new migrants to buy farms, trucking runs and fruit and vegetable shops, then forced them to sell through society commission agents. Thus compelled to continue paying extortionate tributes, some farmers remained impoverished - virtual slaves to the mafia." (p.22)

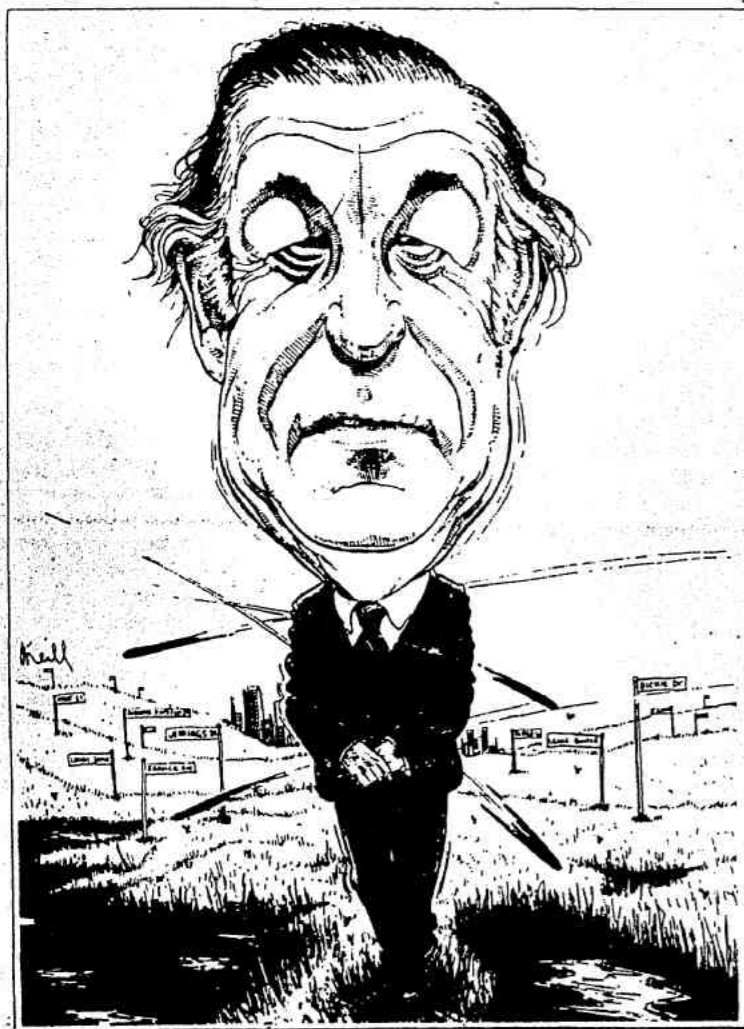
This example is an important step in development of Bottom's theory of the powerful links between overseas syndicates and Australian criminals. True to the book's subtitle, *Organized Crime's Australian connections*, Bottom launches into a series of episodes variously headed, *The Las Vegas Connection*, *the Los Angeles Connection*, *The Thailand Connection*, and so on. However, they read like a string of newspaper reports, lacking coherency, more interested in the names than the social/economic conditions which gave rise to the syndicates.

Where analysis is offered it's usually wide of the mark. For instance, he mentions that criminals also get into legitimate business fields, but ignores the more frequent situation of legitimate businesses which start running illegal goods on the side. Occasionally juicy, often repetitive, I can't really recommend Bottom's book to anyone seriously interested in organized crime in Australia.

*NARCI Inside the Australian Bureau of Narcotics.* by Bernard Delaney, 1979, Angus & Robertson.

The author is the former Southern Regional Commander of the Narcotics Bureau. His style is quite humorous; the book reads like a boy's adventure story full of daring men involved in exciting challenging adventures.

Speaking about his first exper-





lence with "drugs" in 1964 he says, "We saw this kind of (police) enquiry as something new, something a little different and more interesting than the prostitutes, lesbians and homosexuals who occupied our working hours." Of one of his fellow policemen Delaney writes,

"... none matched Clements in tenacity. He wouldn't give up, and this unusual challenge was exactly the kind he loved." (p.3)

Combined with this style was a heavy moralistic slant:

"We must make Australia a most unpleasant place for the germs that live on the filthy narcotics." (p.150).

Delaney's estimation of organized crime is often erroneous. He equates the heroin dealers with the pro-marijuana lobby:

"... How skilled were those who challenged the police to come to university campuses to arrest them for smoking marijuana.

The smugglers knew their job and did it well."

In this instance he displays his ignorance of the fact that it is in the best interests of the illegal drug traffickers to keep their drugs illegal.

In another instance Delaney definitively states that,

"... Organized crime can exist only within N.S.W. and in no other state of the Commonwealth." Even according to some of Delaney's stories especially involving Ian Brown this statement is plainly false.

Brown, a Chief Narcotics Agent, was suspended on suspicion of his sudden increase in wealth. (He had an expensive new car and dressed well above his means). Brown quickly resigned. Subsequent investigations within the Bureau revealed that the \$40,000 deposited in his bank book coincided neatly with the 40lbs of 'Lebanese Gold' hash (\$1,000/lb.) approx. street price) missing from the Bureau's safe.

In order to continue his illegal dealings after his resignation, Brown secretly approached Steadfast, an old friend inside the Bureau hoping he'd act as an early warning device. Steadfast, however, began taping their secret meetings with a small well-concealed tape recorder. With 18 tapes amassed, loaded with Brown's indiscretions and incriminations, the Bureau moved in and arrested him.

Delaney's description of the types of people involved in organized crime may be more helpful:

"We were dealing with groups, be they Ethnic or other who could afford to fly their members to a remote place expressly to import narcotics. The person picked to make the journey usually had no criminal history and had a business or family cover explaining the journey to Lebanon, Singapore, Bangkok or Hong Kong. All costs would be met. If something went wrong bail would be forthcoming and defence costs would be paid." (pp.93-4)

Apart from the collusion between organized criminals and law enforcement officials, Delaney points out that Australia is an especially attractive proposition to international drug traffickers because of low bail requirements and slack sentencing. In one case a judge concluded by saying that cannabis was "one of the least baneful of the prohibited drugs". Where he could have fined the defendant \$4,000 and sentenced him to 10 years gaol, he

fined the man \$400 with six months to pay. The decision left both the Police Drug Squad and the Narcotics Bureau "more than a little demoralized". Further legal problems for the Bureau stemmed from the fact that the defendants had the money to hire far better lawyers than those from the Deputy Crown Solicitor's Office who represented the Bureau in court.

Most books on organized crime tend to concentrate on the criminals and their activities. *NARC!* is rare because it uncovers the workings of a law enforcement agency. Delaney goes on about bureaucratic power games, making some particularly bitter comments about the NSW police force. However the biggest gripe he has is about 'ignorant' and 'incompetent' Federal parliamentarians and public servants. The Narcotics Bureau has been continually hampered by bureaucratic red tape which has hindered it gaining access to first class mail, limited the use of electronic aids and refused them the right to intercept telephone conversations. (The ASIO Bill, 1979, removes these limitations.)

*NARC!* is good fun to read but bears only slight relevance to an analysis of organised crime.

#### HEROIN IN AUSTRALIA. by David Hirst, 1979 Quartet Books, Melbourne.

The author is a freelance journalist writing for newspapers and journals such as *Nation Review*, *R.A.M.*, and the *Australian Weed*. During five years at the ANU no less than ten of his friends died through heroin. Consequently his approach is genuine and quite helpful for gaining an understanding of organized crime and its role in promoting and distributing drugs.

By way of history, he goes back to the late 1960's and reveals where heroin from the Golden Triangle was being marketed. The bulk of it found its way through the US servicemen in the region back to the US. A crackdown initiated by the US Government in Thailand in 1972 effectively reduced this trade by 75%. The economies of not only the tribes but also the relevant armies and governments in south east Asia were drastically threatened. Hence the period from 1972 to 1977 saw a dramatic increase of Asian 'smack' appearing in Holland, France, West Germany and Australia.

The tall poppies of the industry are the Chin Chow Chinese businessmen, the Triad Society. They found Western countries attractive markets for a number of reasons: we are affluent, industrial states with a large middle class, a recently emerged "youth culture" and considerable criminal organizations ready to diversify into drug trafficking. As well as having these attributes, Australia is also geographically close to Thailand and has a vast ineffectively policed coastline. All these factors combine to produce the incredibly high profit margin of at least 10,000% between Bangkok and Sydney.

Such high profits attract the criminal syndicates with the largest financial resources, syndicates able to purchase as much protection as they need. Hirst quotes Andrew Clark who wrote in the *National Times* in 1978



BRAD HOLLAND

that, "... about 18 months ago members of the Chinese secret societies, the Triads or Tongs, probably the most ruthless and feared criminal group in the world, moved into Australia." (p.41) Al McCoy, in his book *The Politics of Heroin in South-East Asia*, goes further to assert that the Chinese syndicates have allied themselves with the American mafia "particularly in the field of gambling and narcotics". (p.41)

Hirst describes a couple of developments on the Australian scene which led organized crime to become interested in drug trafficking. Firstly, there was the great influx of US servicemen coming to Sydney on R'n'R leave. They spent over \$80 million mostly in Kings Cross. Up to 40% of them were heroin addicts. Hence the market was well established by the early 1970's, attracting increasing numbers of Australian users. As the penalties stiffened, the street prices soared and organized crime began stepping in.

The organized crime take-over of the drug trafficking scene is well illustrated by the demise of the "corner-shop" basis of marijuana distribution. The expression "corner-shop" describes the relaxed, unsophisticated and disorganized distribution of marijuana, a system which had evolved in the late 1960's and existed right up until 1976. It was then that the increased availability and popularity of 'smack' altered the system radically. Throughout the winter of 1976 gangs of thugs moved around to Sydney and Melbourne dope dealers, intimidating them, and forcing some to start dealing in 'smack'. With the "corner-shops" smashed, a "supermarket chain" was established and maintained by the profits involved as well as the fact that the consumers were now addicts.

Hirst contrasts prostitution and gambling with heroin distribution saying that the former two are largely centralized operations requiring known haunts, while heroin "requires a decentralized networks. Its weapons of terror and intimidation must be able to function in middle class suburbs and country towns, in addition to the docks and the red light areas." (p.38).

It is interesting to note that like Delaney, Hirst too describes the poor relations between the various Federal and State law enforcement agencies

in Australia. One example of how this phenomenon operates to the advantage of organized crime is the poor flow of information about criminals in Australia. Hirst mentions for instance, the Australian Crime Intelligence Centre which collects data on all known criminals in the country but offers no immediate access to State police forces who might be in pursuit of suspects. (This information, by the way, is stored on computerized file under Melville Hall here on the ANU campus).

The role of the police in facilitating organized drug running is also revealed by Hirst. He says that because the main reason for existence of Police Drug Squads and the Australian Bureau of Narcotics is to apprehend the drug traffickers, it is not in their interests to clear up the trade completely; they would then be jobless. Rather, they regulate illegal drug usage and consequently have a fair idea of who's who in the heroin scene. From this position they can capitalise on media scares by successfully claiming the need for more money and men to 'fight' crime.

The police are also in the position of paying informants for tip-offs. Hirst quotes Ian Brown, the disgraced ex-narcotics agent, in describing the case where the informant (or dog) supplies a policeman (his handler) with information. The policeman moves in and confiscates the drugs which he then turns around and sells to the informant who in turn resells the drugs. The policeman is then notified as to who possesses the drugs and then he moves in to confiscate them again. A continuous process, this is known in the underworld as 'recycling'. With lurks like this available the police are much happier monitoring the 'smack' market than the dope market. Marijuana networks as they persist today are mostly too diverse and small scale to enter into and make quantities of money.

Despite the fact that *Heroin in Australia* is dealing with the organized criminal distribution of only one commodity, it is so full of accurate insights above and beyond the heroin scene that I recommend it highly.

Nick Hopkins.



# A.N.U. ALP STUDENTS CLUB

The ALP Students' Club has risen to new ranks with the election of two of its prominent members to the executive of the National Council of ALP Students (CALPS). Stephen Bartos was elected as President and Ian Nolan as Secretary at the recent National Conference of CALPS, held here at ANU during the term break.

Delegates of Labor Clubs from universities ranging from Brisbane to Tasmania discussed policy issues and ways of lobbying the Labor Party. Education and Women's issues are the immediate areas of concern. The Conference elected an Education Officer, Phil O'Donoghue, from Flinders University, and a Women's Officer, Fiona McKenna from the University of Queensland. Any student interested in CALPS policy in these areas can contact Phil and Fiona at addresses given below.

The outgoing President, Stephanie Kay, said the 1980 CALPS Conference has been most encouraging. CALPS has again reaffirmed its support for AUS and the rights of students to control their own affairs.

On Monday 8th September ACT Young Labor and the ANU ALP Students' Club held a joint meeting to present the ALP candidates for the ACT. Senator Ryan, Ken Fry, MP for Fraser and Ros Kelly, the candidate for Canberra, gave short speeches emphasising Australian ownership and control of our own resources and their development. John Langmore who holds the second Senate ticket for the ALP was unfortunately unable to attend the meeting.

Sue Ryan denounced the present government for not implementing existing anti-monopolistic legislation, particularly against foreign firms to whom they are giving every investment incentive. She said: "for the five years I have been in Parliament there has been a marked decline in Australian ownership of industry." While other countries are tightening control of their resources Australia is making her resources more freely available. The Prime Minister

seems to be "ideologically engulfed in big business".

Sue also talked of the blatant government interference in the supposedly independent ABC. Australia also has, she mentioned, one of the largest concentrations of ownership of the media in the world. The ALP will implement existing legislation which will help break up the media conglomerations.

The ALP will also amend the Trade Practices Act to help prevent monopolies being formed by the large corporations. The promotion of alternate media and its funding, particularly of public radio, will also be promoted.

Ken Fry said the ALP, when elected, would repeal the 1979 ANU Amendment Act. He further stated that the ALP was committed to the principle of compulsory unionism

departments were "grossly understaffed". In connection with this he mentioned that the psychiatric hospital at Watson had twenty empty beds, and that patients had to be sent to hospitals in N.S.W. This was socially upsetting for the patients and their relatives and also economic nonsense; all because staff ceilings prevented employing enough staff to make the beds available.

1,300 jobs could also be found immediately with the National Community Service Corps. There is 4-5 years work available in planting forests in the ACT. He also mentioned that no government houses have been built for almost two years, and yet the government was selling houses at the rate of 300 a year. The waiting time for government houses in Canberra has grown to

"Go and see who controls Pine Gap" he urged. He also deplored the enactment earlier this year of the ASIO Bill which reduced Parliamentary control over ASIO.

Ken concluded by expressing his support for the women who attempted to march on Anzac Day. The RSL were running out of people to march and he said they would rather have marching girls and cub scouts than anti-war marchers. He hoped "they will try and march again next year."

Ros Kelly, perhaps had the most urgent message. She urged everyone to register quickly, and preferably in the constituency of Canberra, which lies south of Burley Griffin. She has been in the Legislative Assembly for five years and was also a founding member of the Legal Aid Commission. She said, "many people are coming to me instead of Haslam with their problems." The seat of Canberra is one which Labor can win, and said Ros, "I need your help to do it."

The ANU ALP Students' Club urges all students to make sure they are enrolled, especially if they have addresses in South Canberra. Further details can be gained by contacting the President, Jeff Dalton, at Ursula College.

Women's Officer  
Fiona McKenna,  
C/- Women's Dept.,  
Uni of Queensland,  
St. Lucia Qld

Education Officer, CALPS,  
Phil O'Donoghue,  
C/ SRC, Flinders Uni,  
Bedford Park, SA

R J. Greenland for the  
ANUALPSC

## MALADMINISTRATION



and called the Fraser government's attitude "discriminatory, snide and a deliberate attempt to undermine the principle of unionism." He called the 1979 ANU Amendment Act "a disgusting piece of legislation," and stated he was pleased at the way the students have opposed it.

Ken stated the ALP would give the ACT more jobs. Two ways of doing this would be to sensibly review staff ceilings in the public service. A few, he said, should be cut, but many

14 months. In a situation of rising rents and house prices, and less access to rebates, an ALP government would resume government house building programmes. With 7,000 jobless, Ken said,

"the government has no sympathy at all for the unemployed in Canberra."

Ken also mentioned the present government's stand on foreign affairs. He talked of Mr Fraser's "stupid attitude" in the continued recognition of Pol Pot, and said that Australia should not be a *tool of American imperialism*

## BUTTON ON EDUCATION cont.

Q. The main emphasis will be on primary and secondary education?

A. Yes. And very much needs geared where we directed money into school education was areas which we perceive as the most clearly documented disadvantaged, so — migrant education, handicapped children, country disadvantaged programs, the disadvantaged schools program — they're all specified, and what the expenditure increases we would make in respect to each of those areas of disadvantage. Now, it's not just because of those programs. It comes back to the question of access to higher education, which we were talking about before. Those are the groups who have less chance of getting through the system.

Q. What about areas such as childcare, which is important to women in society?

A. All we've done about this is in terms of the coming election is to say that we will continue existing child care programs and pre-school programs into the problem of expenditure as they are now until we can try and get the States together and bang their heads about this issue, because I have every three months or so a meet-

ing with the state parliamentary spokesperson education, the Ministers in New South Wales and Tasmania, Victoria and South Australia, and the Shadow Ministers and there is a different view about these issues in every State, about the priority we give to childcare, and pre-schools. You know there is a difference in the education community, within the people concerned about child care, about a lot of these things. In our education program we talk about providing access to non-institutional education, things like that.

It comes back to your question about women, there are many more women, and particularly mature aged women participating in post-secondary education now, as a spin-off, if you like, of the abolition of fees, than there were a few years ago. There are also immense problems, particularly in the outer suburbs where people will just not come to institutionalised education. There must be community Adult Education programs replicated all over Australia.

Q. Well there's been talk about a greater need in areas of special education, migrant education, etc. Following from these

papers your office has released, I presume a Labor government would be committed to increasing expenditure and staffing in those sorts of areas.

A. Sure. In all those programs of the Commonwealth which are basically administered through the Schools Commission we are committed to expansion. But, nonetheless there is a reality that there are some teacher training institutions which shouldn't be there. In Victoria, (I don't know about New South Wales it's probably as bad) but in Victoria there are sixteen institutions producing teacher trainees. Now that's just mad. What we have suggested, in some areas there is a severe redundancy problem in the CAEs in education faculties. Now what we suggested is that you really want to free up the education system right down the line, and there is no reason why in the immediate future while those problems of redundancy exist, the CAE staff who are presumably experts and educationalists should not be seconded to Commonwealth government Schools Commission programs. There is a lot of work in the field in special education, and to a lesser extent in migrant education, ... but in all

sorts of programs like research and development programs. You just keep them on the Commonwealth payroll and employ them in the field for a while. The whole system can benefit from that — sort of shake it all up. That gets over some of the problems of the CAEs. It's ridiculous to be making people who are presumably and hopefully have certain talents and skills redundant.

Q. One final question: would a Labor government be committed to repealing the ANU Act and getting out of student politics.

A. The answer is Yes — and the CAE Act. It's stupid — the universities being seen as national institutions, which is the garbage that is talked about.



**3. THE ADVENTURES OF Henry Malthavers**  
"nice guy"  
one million girls can't be wrong.  
BY CHRIS. 3

In our last episode, Malthavers, being the sort of fellow he is (suave, heroic, debonaire etc.), after a speedy recovery from adventure withdrawal symptoms, once again felt the urge to go off in search of Adventure !!!

So off Malthavers goes, full speed to the station, where if he hurries he could be just in time to catch the Istanbul express.

A Little Later  
The Istanbul Express charges on through the night.

Now I think if I am to have an adventure I must look for some exciting people. Like myself.

Now, who else on this train makes my own sophisticated brand of cigarettes?

Certainly no Peter Skuyvesant smokers here! Cough! Cough!

1st Class only no riff raff! This should be more promising.

By Gad, even among the better class of passengers, I'm not having much luck! Cough! Cough!

Cough! Cough! Cough! Ahh, all this hanging around smokers is getting to me, I need fresh air quick!

Malthavers rushes to the nearest door for fresh air. A victim of those inferior brands.

How refreshing the cool night air was as it streamed over his face, the train rushed on through the night, a night of intrigue and mystery.

But suddenly! Out with him! Ahh!

Fantastic! My plan worked. Now I'm rid of Malthavers I can marry a millionaire and live in the South of France. Yippee!!

Can this be true!!! What terrible twist of fate is this? Has Sally gone bad and done our hero in. Find out in the next episode of the ADVENTURES OF Henry Malthavers good guy.  
If there is one.

# BEAKS

From the dark glasses, the camera, and the knapsack with the Australian flag and the "Queenbeyan odor Bust" sticker...

... I gather the Chimp's getting out of the country while his real wages will still pay his fare.

Seeing he's going to England, I'd reckon he's a glutton for monetarism.

But he's got a part in "Life on Earth Strikes Back".

Apparently it's based rather loosely on the old Thai legend of Onilklaymoor Baht At.

The opening scene's the best - it shows David Attenborough being swooped by a magpie...

... followed by the ultimate waspie funeral scene in which Gerald Durrall separates no less than three feuding ex-wives by quoting Konrad Lorenz....

The plot then concentrates on the humble earthworm, its stable ecology disrupted by the searing heat of the TV lamps...

... as it transforms itself into SUPERWORM, the first non-sexist movie monster since Green Slime...

Where does Chimp fit into all this?

Ha plays David Attenborough.

BEAKS 2-11



NRF  
378 947  
WOP

# WANTED

## THE STATE



### FOR CRIMES AGAINST INDIVIDUALS

- THEFT** — Taxation, eminent domain, confiscation of drugs, books, weapons, etc.
- REPRESSION** — censorship liquor laws sex laws, anti-trust laws, etc
- SLAVERY** — Selective Slavery System (conscription)
- KIDNAPPING** — compulsory indoctrination of children in statist schools
- NUISANCE** — licensing drug raids, vice raids, "blue" laws, etc.
- FRAUD** — Social Security, public education, foreign aid, and various other social experiments.

**ALIASES:** Crazy Mal, Public Servant, Welfare State, Big Brother, World Peacemaker et al.

**DESCRIPTION:** height — piled higher and deeper  
weight — as much as he can throw around  
eyes — his "EYE" is everywhere.

**OCCUPATION:** professional thug of the "silent majority"

**CAUTION:** subject is heavily armed and dangerous and is frequently found lurking in and around world councils in the company of other states.

ISSUED BY:

WORONI  
Box 4  
Canberra

### THIS PAPER HAS BEEN DELAYED BY IRRESPONSIBLE LIBERAL STUDENTS

Last Wednesday members of the ANU Liberal Student Club succeeded in replacing the back cover from *WORONI* and replacing it with a poster headed by "Vote 1 Phil Eliason for S.A. President". This action was not approved by OUR Students' Association. It is an act of gross irresponsibility and shows the contemptuous manner in which office holders of the Student Liberal Club on campus regard our Association. It is particularly distasteful when you consider that S.A. Elections are being held in three working days (now by the time you read this). Already earlier this year several Liberals tried to destroy the Students' Association by withholding their membership fees in the vain hope of encouraging the Liberal Government to enforce voluntary membership. Now they attempt to disrupt our elections. Two of them, Gary Humphries and Mike Norbury, are standing for positions to represent the S.A. at AUS Annual Council while Phil Eliason is a candidate for presidency of the Students' Association. Can we trust these people to run our affairs should they gain positions of responsibility in the S.A. next year?

Eds.

(a full story will be available in the next edition)